The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2222. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ELECTIONS.

Republican Ticket Probably Elected.

Loss of Five Congressmen to the Administration in New-York.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN.

ILLINOIS YET UNCERTAIN.

Divers circumstances, and, among others, the hearing upon the Presidential contest of 1860, rendered the election of yesterday one of special interest. Our returns of the result, at the time of going to press with our first edition, are not as full as we could desire, but enough is known to make it pretty certain that, in this State, the Republican ticket is elected. In regard to the Congressional districts the Administration have lost at least five supporters.

A heavy vote was polled in the city, and the voting, with a few unimportant exceptions, was conducted in a quiet and orderly manner.

The Republican ticket in Massachusetts has been elected; but we have not, at the time of writing, sufficient returns to form a reliable opinion as to the result in the Western States.

NEW-YORK ELECTION.

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor.....EDWIN D. MORGAN, Republ.
Lieutenant-Governor.ROBERT CAMPBELL, Republ.
Canal Commissioner.HIRAM GARDNER, Republ.
State Prison Insp'r..JOSIAH K. EVERETT, Republ.

STATE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Morgan.		Parker.
Broome County.....	800	*New-York*.....	19,400
Litchfield.....	68	Buffalo.....	502
Duchess.....	111	Deer Park.....	40
Dutchess.....	63	West Farms.....	3
Genesee.....	74	South Yonkers.....	80
Hardenbrg.....	37	Cortlandt.....	94
Harrisville.....	47	Chester.....	35
Lansingburg.....	96	Rome.....	250
Lima.....	66	Goshen.....	48
Plattsburgh.....	150	Weston.....	47
Queens Flats.....	135	Pelham.....	35
Rochester.....	39	New Rochelle.....	165
Smithtill.....	113	South East.....	32
Spencertown.....	41	Hamptonsburg.....	70
Syracuse.....	25	Syracuse.....	10
Troy.....	11	Yonkers.....	3
Utica.....	47	Fort Edward.....	51
Amsterdam.....	160	Mt. Pleasant.....	54
Flanders.....	160	Mt. Vernon.....	105
Canajoharie.....	179		
Hancock.....	92		
White Creek.....	43		
Patterson.....	46		
Salem.....	112		
Clinton.....	68		
Ithaca.....	60		
Passaic Falls.....	118		
Lansingburg.....	140		
Russellville.....	59		
Mt. Hope.....	15		

NOTE.—The names in *italic* are counties complete; all others, the names of cities and towns in other counties.

CITY VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	Governor, 1858.		Sec. of State, 1857.	
Wards.	Parker.	Morgan.	Tucker.	Clapp.
I.....	1356	248	1073	124
II.....	258	181	275	106
III.....	422	218	356	152
IV.....	1671	368	1724	128
V.....	1528	724	1193	492
VI.....	2265	280	1988	177
VII.....	2485	1101	2171	635
VIII.....	2032	1028	1706	636
IX.....	1977	2069	1939	1372
X.....	1403	900	1482	472
XI.....	2956	952	2685	617
XII.....	1195	532	1024	474
XIII.....	1692	773	1655	488
XIV.....	2328	421	1911	212
XV.....	1169	1722	1138	883
XVI.....	2155	1770	2086	1156
XVII.....	3417	1664	2490	790
XVIII.....	2182	1580	2348	954
XIX.....	1427	740	1298	519
XX.....	2907	1867	2487	1494
XXI.....	1969	1317	1820	851
XXII.....	1877	1314	1777	819
Total.....	41,171	21,765	36,631	13,548

AMERICAN VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

1855.	1857.	1858.	1857
Wards. Barrows.	Sec. State.	Wards. Barrows.	Sec. State
I..... 60	72	12..... 224	169
2..... 97	120	13..... 324	461
3..... 58	77	14..... 58	192
4..... 51	96	15..... 396	504
5..... 333	327	16..... 604	736
6..... 27	53	17..... 516	588
7..... 352	589	18..... 386	556
8..... 491	650	19..... 113	153
9..... 1161	875	20..... 482	329
10..... 286	476	21..... 412	446
11..... 373	391	22..... 128	141
	Total 6944		6001

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED.

First.....JOHN A. SKARING, Democrat, reëlected, (doubtful.)
Second.....JAMES HUMPHREY, Opposition, elected in the place of G. B. TAYLOR, present member.
Third.....DANIEL E. SICKLES, Democrat, reëlected by 269 majority over WALBRIDGE and 138 over WILLIAMSON.
Fourth.....THOMAS J. BARR, Democrat and Anti-Tammany.
Fifth.....WM. B. MACLAY, Democrat, reëlected.
Sixth.....JOHN COCHRANE, Democrat, reëlected by 1,451 majority over McCURDY, Opposition.
Seventh.....GEORGE BRIGGS, Opposition, elected in place of ELIJAH WARD, Democrat, present member.
Eighth.....HORACE F. CLARK, Fusion.
Ninth.....JOHN B. HASKIN, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, reëlected.
Tenth.....CHARLES H. VAN WYCK, Republican.
Eleventh.....E. P. SMOOT, Democrat.
Twelfth.....C. L. L. HASBROUCK, Opp., (doubtful.)
Thirteenth.....ABRAM B. OLIN, Opp., reëlected.
Fourteenth.....JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Anti-Lecompton Democrat, elected by 1,500 majority over CONKLING, Democrat, present member.
Fifteenth.....JAMES E. McKEAN, Republican.
Sixteenth.....G. W. PALMER, Republican, reëlected (doubtful.)
Seventeenth.....F. E. SPINNER, Republican, reëlected.
Eighteenth.....CLARK B. COCHRANE, Union Opposition, reëlected.
Nineteenth.....J. H. GRAHAM, Republican.
Twentieth.....Roscoe CONKLING, Republican, elected in place of MATTESON.
Twenty-first.....R. H. DUELL, Republican.
Twenty-second.....M. L. LEE, Republican.
Twenty-third.....CHARLES B. HOARD, Republican, reëlected.
Twenty-fourth.....C. B. SEDGWICK, Republican.
Twenty-fifth.....MARVIN BUTTERFIELD, Republican.
Twenty-sixth.....E. B. FERRIS, Union, reëlected.
Twenty-seventh.....ALFRED WELLS, Republican.
Twenty-eighth.....Wm. IRVINE, Republican.
Twenty-ninth.....A. ELY, Republican.
Thirtieth.....J. W. SHERMAN, Republican, reëlected.
Thirty-first.....SILAS M. BURROUGHS, Republican, reëlected.
Thirty-second.....E. G. SPAULDING, Union, elected over HASCH, Democrat, present member.
Thirty-third.....R. E. FENTON, Republican, reëlected.

The Administration loses five members of Congress, certainly, in this State.

In the First District GEORGE TAYLOR is defeated by JAMES HUMPHREY, Fusion.

In the Seventh, ELIJAH WARD is defeated by GEORGE BRIGGS, Fusion.

In the Ninth, JOHN B. HASKIN, elected in 1856 as an Administration candidate, is reëlected on the Opposition ticket.

In the Fourteenth, ERASTUS CORNING is defeated by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Anti-Lecompton Democrat and Fusion candidate.

In the Thirty-second District, (Erie County,) ISRAEL T. HATCH is defeated by E. G. SPAULDING, Fusion.

Three of the present Democratic members from this City—SICKLES, in the Third; MACLAY, in the Fifth; and COCHRANE, in the Sixth—are reëlected.

NEW-YORK COUNTY TICKET ELECTED.

Sheriff—JOHN KELLY, Democrat.
County Clerk—JOHN CLANCY, Democrat.
District-Attorney—NELSON J. WATERBURY, Democrat.
Judge of the Superior Court—JAMES MONCRIEF, Democrat.
Supervisor—WM. C. COZINE, Dem.
Coroners—{ ROBERT GAMBLE, Dem. / WM. SCHERMERHORN, Dem. / FRANCIS B. D'RAMEY, Dem. / ANDREW JACKMAN, Dem.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICERS ELECTED.

Register.....H. C. Cady, Union.
County Clerk.....C. Thomas, Union.
Surrogate.....R. C. Brainard, Democrat.
Superintendent Poor.J. Vanderveer, Union.
Coroners.....{ George I. Lott, Union. / A. Riordan, Union.
Justice Sessions.....W. H. Hoyt, Union.

The election passed off quietly in Kings County, but the vote polled in the City was unusually large. In the Seventh Ward, for example, MORGAN polled 330 votes, 20 votes more than FREMONT did in 1856. PARKER polled 766 votes; BURROUGHS, 185—the total Presidential vote scarcely overrunning that obtained yesterday. HUMPHREY was elected to Congress from the Second District, and LITCHFIELD led TAYLOR. In many wards TAYLOR and LITCHFIELD ran very closely together. BACKHOUSE did well in his own, the Eleventh Ward. The Union County ticket was elected by a handsome majority—excepting that BRAINARD, Democratic nominee for Surrogate, outran Mr. EGAN.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY ELECTED.

[The following are the only returns at all satisfactory concerning the members elect for the next Assembly. On some of these the official vote has not yet been counted:]

Kings..... 1. Geo. W. Stillwell, Union.
2. Thomas Mulligan, Dem.
3. Harwaunt B. Duryea, Rep*.
4. Thomas. A Gardiner, Dem.
5. John A. Dayton, Dem.
6. Abraham Messerole, Jr., Union.
7. Franklin Tuthill, Union.
New-York.... 1. J. L. Smith, Dem.*
2. Michael Fitzgerald, Dem.*
3. C. B. Woodruff, Dem.
4. William Glover, Dem.
5. A. J. Delaney, Dem.*
6. Geo. A. Jeremiah, Dem.
7. Fred. A. Conklin, Rep.
8. J. J. Reilly, Dem.
9. Robert D. Livingston, Dem.
10. J. W. Chandler, Dem.*
11. N. A. Child, Dem.*
12. Theo. E. Tomlinson, Dem.
13. Peter Masterson, Dem.
14. Edward C. Genet, Dem.
15. Edward Murray, Dem.
16. James Rutherford, Dem.
17. Thos. Veitch, Dem.
Onondaga..... 2. H. W. Slocum, Rep.
Washington.. 1. Geo. H. Taylor, Dem.
Westchester.. 1. S. D. Gifford, Union.
2. E. G. Sutherland, Dem.

* Reelected.

THE VERY LATEST.

Majority for the Republican State Ticket of 20,000 to 80,000.

ADDITIONAL RETURNS FROM OTHER STATES

NEW-YORK STATE.

Table of County Majorities.

	Morgan.		Parker.
Niagara County.....	1200	Chemung County.....	200
Ontario County.....	1600	Seneca.....	24
Tompkins County....	1500		
Herkimer County....	1600		
Onandaga County...	2500		
Steuben County.....	850		
St. Lawrence County	5500		
Cayuga County.....	3000		
Oneida County.....	2500		
Tioga County.....	150		
Rensselaer County..	3000		
Columbia County....	1000		
Genesee County.....	1000		
Orleans County.....	1500		
Monroe County.....	2100		

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 3—1¼ A. M.

The *Atlas and Argus* give up the State, putting Morgan's majority at 20,000. They claim only two members of Congress certain and three more probably.

UTICA, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Republicans sweep Oneida, electing Roscoe Conkling to Congress by 3000 majority, together with their whole County ticket and four Assembly men. Morgan, for Governor, has 2500 majority against 1000 Republican for Comptroller last year.

ORASMUS B. MATTESON, member of Congress, was challenged at the polls of the Ward where he resides in this City, to-day, and his vote was refused. The ground of challenge was that he had a wager pending on the result of the election. The challenge was insisted upon, and he did not vote.

The City Vote for Congressmen.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Sickles.	Walbridge.	Williamson
First.....	686	740	224
Second.....	153	82	292
Third.....	193	262	249
Fifth.....	949	732	934
Eighth.....	1171	1067	1315
Totals.....	3152	2883	3014

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Farmer.	Barr.	Stephens.	Brennan.	Husted.
Fourth.....	271	869	519	361	—
Fifth.....	84	1026	599	800	3
Tenth.....	250	829	432	724	256
Fourteenth..	222	1215	920	403	—
Total.....	827	3939	2470	2288	259

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Maclay.	Hamilton.	Deane.
Seventh.....	2326	1228	320
Thirteenth.....	1631	803	148
Williamsburg.....	1822	2929	148
Total.....	5779	4960	816

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Cochrane.	McCurdy
Seventh.....	3170	2268
Eleventh.....	2726	1263
Fifteenth.....	1024	2268
Totals.....	6920	5469

SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	Ward.	Briggs.
Ninth Ward.....	1773	3317
Sixteenth Ward.....	2017	2401
Twentieth Ward.....	2821	2281
Total.....	6611	7999

EIGHTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

	H. F. Clark.	Herrick.
Twelfth.....	582	558
Eighteenth.....	2323	1207
Nineteenth.....	1010	1123
Twenty-first.....	2222	1420
Twenty-second.....	1791	1458
Total.....	8328	5766

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Haskin, Anti-Lecompton, leads Kemble, Democrat in West Chester, and is probably elected.

KINGS COUNTY—VOTE FOR GOVENOR.

Wards.	Districts.	Parker.	Morgan.	Barrows.	Smith.
I..	1.....	130	232	30	2
..	2.....	212	104	23	—
II..	1.....	254	40	20	1
..	2.....	484	123	94	—
III..	1.....	199	341	78	—
..	2.....	191	370	94	—
IV..	1.....	148	237	67	1
..	2.....	296	227	98	—
..	3.....	164	180	80	—
V..	1.....	630	41	13	—
..	2.....	354	122	96	—
..	3.....	336	62	35	—
VI.	1, 2, 3.....	926	651	250	4
VII..	1.....	362	83	39	1
..	2.....	402	247	96	—
VIII..	—.....	403	174	85	—
IX..	1.....	199	144	47	—
..	2.....	495	150	8	—
..	3.....	178	38	18	1
X.	1, 2, 3.....	1100	1200	600	3
XI..	1.....	270	265	114	4
..	2.....	726	262	94	—
..	3.....	286	378	131	1
XII.	1, 2.....	442	95	31	—
XIII..	1.....	275	419	96	3
..	2.....	259	464	170	9
XIV..	1.....	378	73	7	2
..	2.....	324	152	58	1
..	3.....	227	94	25	2
XV.	1.....	185	175	39	1
..	2.....	148	164	91	3
XVI.	1.....	163	119	26	9
..	2.....	247	197	19	1
..	3.....	230	108	9	3
XVII.	1.....	260	112	75	2
..	2.....	158	93	68	3
XVIII.	—.....	168	116	45	—
XIX.	—.....	222	261	44	2
Total.....		12,381	8,323	2,948	50

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Wards.	Districts.	Litchfield.	Taylor.	Humphrey.	Bk's
First.....	1	97	27	271	6
First.....	2	98	111	113	9
Second.....	1	175	80	43	9
Second.....	2	242	247	144	2
Third.....	1	91	102	397	—
Third.....	2	92	91	450	2
Fourth.....	1	60	83	238	3
Fourth.....	2	90	211	290	21
Fourth.....	3	89	91	232	32
Fifth.....	1	332	301	47	1
Fifth.....	2	162	392	875	15
Fifth.....	3	541	196	73	20
Sixth.....	comp.	567	375	710	176
Seventh.....	1	1014	211	84	34
Seventh.....	2	210	170	288	45
Eighth.....	complete	379	142	211	21
Ninth.....	1	97	101	155	32
Ninth.....	2	225	183	160	1
Ninth.....	3	106	53	42	14
Eleventh.....	1	138	270	310	78
Eleventh.....	2	420	361	262	94
Eleventh.....	3	222	67	412	89
Twelfth	complete	258	110	110	13
Nineteenth	complete	60	158	269	16
Totals.....		4635	4189	5486	609

Tenth Ward still to hear from.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The result of the election in Massachusetts indicates, as far as heard from, the complete success of the Republicans. The whole Republican State ticket is elected, as follows:

STATE TICKET ELECTED.

Governor—NATHANIEL P. BANKS.
Lieutenant-Governor—ELIPHALET TRASK.
Secretary of State—OLIVER WARNER.
Auditor—CHARLES WHITE.
Attorney-General—STEPHEN H. PHILLIPS.

Returns from seventy towns and cities show a plurality of 9,000 for BANKS. The vote in Boston was very close, standing as follows: BANKS, Republican, 6,308; BEACH, Democrat, 6,357; and LAWRENCE, American, 1,916.

The Democrats have elected B. F. BUTLER to the State Senate, and CALEB CUSHING to the lower House of the Legislature.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS PROBABLY ELECTED.

Districts.
First.....THOMAS D. ELIOT, Republican.
Second.....JAMES BUFFINTON, Republican, reëlected.
Third.....CHARLES F. ADAMS, Republican, (doubtful.)
Fourth.....ALEXANDER H. RICE, Republican, 1,000 plu.
Fifth.....ANSON BURLINGAME, Republican.
Sixth.....JOHN B. ALLEY, Republican.
Seventh..DANIEL W. GOOCH, Republican.
Eighth...CHARLES R. TRAIN, Republican.
Ninth.....ELI THAYER, Republican, reëlected.
Tenth.....CHARLES DELANO, Republican.
Eleventh..HENRY L. DAWES, Republican.

The vote in ALLEY'S District stands as follows: ALLEY, Republican, 3,028; OTIS P. LORD, Independent, 2,013; LORING, Democrat, 932.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2—10 P. M.

The Republicans have swept the State. One hundred and ten cities and towns are heard from, and foot up a plurality for Banks for Governor of over 14,000. The entire Republican delegation to Congress is elected. In the Fifth District, where the contest was the most doubtful, Burlingame has over 200 majority. In the Fourth District, Rice has 1,100 plurality. The Senate and House will be largely Republican. The Republicans are celebrating their victory by processions, illuminations, speeches, music and fireworks.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The Hon. Eli Thayer is elected in this District, by a majority of at least 5,000. In 1856 his majority was 1,300. His vote now is far ahead of his ticket.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 2.

FOR CONGRESS.

Fourth Ward—PENNINGTON, 140 majority.
Fifth Ward—WORTENDYKE, 211 majority.
Tenth Ward—PENNINGTON, 33 majority.
Eleventh Ward—PENNINGTON, 22 majority.
Clinton Mownship—WORTENDYKE, 22 majority.

Harrison, Hudson County—WORTENDYKE, 23 majority.

BOND, Democrat, Assemblyman, is elected in the Second District.

Waldron, Opposition, Assemblyman, is elected in the First District.

Essex County will give Governor Pennington, Opposition, for Congress, 1,500 majority.

Newark gives 900 majority for Pennington.

Bloomfield gives Pennington 259 majority, and Milburn gives him 50 majority.

The Opposition Sheriff is also elected, and 6 Opposition Assemblymen.

In Morris County, Rockaway Township gives Riggs, Opposition, for Congress 115 majority over Huyler.

In Essex County the Opposition gain five members of Assembly.

Orange, for Congress, gives Pennington 306 majority.

In the Sixth Assembly District, Trimble, Opposition, is elected.

In Union County, Elizabeth City gives Pennington 68 majority.

The Republicans are having a grand torch-light procession, headed by a splendid band of music, and are cheering vociferously in honor of their victory in the State.

BURLINGTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Burlington County—Thirteen townships—Stratton's majority (Opposition) for Congress, 1,505.

Norcross, Opposition, for the State Senate, has 1,185 majority.

All the Opposition Assemblymen in this county are elected.

Mercer County—Stratton's majority in this County for Congress will be over 500.

In Pequannac Township, Morris County—Riggs, Opposition for Congress, has 117 majority over Hunter Lecomptonite.

Camden County—All the Opposition Assemblymen are elected.

Nixon, the People's candidate for Congress in the First District, is undoubtedly elected.

Applegate, Democrat, for Assembly, in the Third District, is elected by 92 majority.

NEWARK, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

In the First Assembly District in Warren County, Adrain, Opposition, for Congress, has 144 majority. In the same District, Wm. Tait, Opposition, is elected to the Legislature.

In the borough of Hackstown, Adrain has 54 majority. Rusling, Opposition, for Assembly, has 128 majority, and is elected—an Opposition gain.

In the borough of Belvidere, Patterson, Democrat, for Congress, has 18 majority over Adrain.

In Hunterdon County, Lambertville borough gives Adrain 30 majority.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Nov. 4.

Mercer County—STRATTON, Opposition, for Congress, 600 majority. MUIRHEAD, Opposition, for Sheriff, 200 majority.

Martin, Opposition, for Assembly, is elected.

Aitkin, Opposition, for Assembly, has 197 majority.

DELAWARE ELECTION.

The returns from Delaware are meagre. A portion of the City of Wilmington is reported. The Opposition have a small majority.

WILMINGTON, Del., Tuesday, Nov. 2.

All the Wards in this city have been heard from, and give 540 majority for the People's ticket.

MICHIGAN ELECTION.

DETROIT, (Mich.,) Tuesday, Nov. 2.

The city gives the Democratic State ticket from three to four hundred majority. The Republicans claim the election of eight of the eleven Aldermen and a portion of the County ticket.

The returns from the State are meagre, and indicate that a light vote has been polled. This is owing to a severe storm that has prevailed throughout the State to-day.

The Republicans undoubtedly have carried all the Congressmen.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

ILLINOIS ELECTION.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

Five precincts of Saugamon County show a Democratic gain of 199 over the vote of 1856—when the united Opposition carried the County by 311 majority. In Madison County, Alton City gives the Democratic State ticket about 100 majority.

CLEVELAND, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

A private dispatch from Chicago states that that city had gone Republican by 1,600 majority. The lines between Chicago and Detroit have now been interrupted by the storm.

INCIDENTS OF ELECTION-DAY.

About half-past 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, some soldiers from Governor's Island, in a steam-tug, attempted to land at the barge-office—the design of the soldiers, it was said, being to swell the Sickles Congressional vote. A large crowd gathered at the wharf, and opposed the intended landing. There was some pretty warm fighting, and it was believed that the contest would be a bloody one before it ended. A number of the First Ward Police speedily arrived, and endeavored to restore quiet, but in vain. A requisition was made on the Second Ward, and on the Police Head-quarters, for additional men, and soon some dozen Second Ward Officers, and a formidable squad of Detectives, arrived. The Police, armed with their clubs, "went in," and the fighting crowd soon went away. Some endeavored to signalize their departure by throwing overboard Detective Officer MCDOUGAL, but the officer, being springy and muscular, escaped the salt-water bath. The boat-load of soldiers headed for Governor's Island, and there was no more disturbance.

A boat load of marines, from the United States Receiving ship *North Carolina*, landed at 3 o'clock in the Seventh Ward. They voted without any interference.

Near the site of the Old Brewery, at the Five Points, there was a fierce contest about 2 o'clock. Several pistols were fired, and the wildest excitement prevailed for a time. Two men, named FRANK MCMANUS and HENRY HALON, were shot. They were removed to the Hospital. MCMANUS was shot in his left eye. A ball grazed the head of HANLON, inflicting a severe scalp wound. The Sixth Ward Police arrested two men, named TIMOTHY SULLIVAN and JEREMIAH SHEA, and seized two muskets, two double-barreled guns and three revolvers—all heavily loaded. The prisoners were committed to the Tombs.

At the Police Head-quarters there was a throng of anxious inquiries concerning the progress of the election, all day. In the evening, till a late hour, the telegraph office was completely jammed, in the expectation that the results of the canvassing in the various Wards would be announced there. The news gathered through this channel was very meagre, and the consequent disappointment was very great.

Two Bleecker-street omnibuses, with four horses attached to each, were chartered yesterday by Captain WALLING to carry his Detective Squad to such sections of the City as might require their presence. They were called in several directions and quelled several incipient disturbances.

Mayor TIEMANN, accompanied by his "special "shadow," Sergeant BERNEY, took a ride in a buggy yesterday through several of the Wards. They were well received wherever they went, and evidently had a pleasant ride.

In the Third Congressional District, the excitement during the morning was not very great, although several rumors were rife, which, if true, would have materially affected the success of the several candidates. It was stated, with much show of honesty, that in the Eighth Ward the Republicans in the Bleakely interest were throwing their ballots for WALBRIDGE, considering him less their political enemy than Mr. SICKLES. In the lower Wards it was stated, and proof was freely offered, that FERNANDO WOOD, satisfied that General WALBRIDGE could not beat Mr. SICKLES, had gone over with his cohorts to the interest of Mr. WILLIAMSON—determined, at all hazards, that Mr. SICKLES should not be returned. These, among other rumors, with a talk about the lightness of the vote, served as subjects of conversation until the polls closed. It was then asserted strongly by Mr. WOOD'S friends that Mr. SICKLES had made a beggarly show in the lower Wards, whatever he might have done in the upper section of his District; and that Mr. WALBRIDGE was surely elected. But, soon after the polls closed, the friends of the respective candidates retired to their respective head-quarters, and there awaited the arrival of the returns. At the Head-quarters of Mr. WILLIAMSON there were many of his friends, and early in the evening they were confident of success, but their confidence did not continue long. At the Head-quarters of General WALBRIDGE there was an occasional demonstration, but as the later returns came in they subsided. At the Head-quarters of the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, corner of Broadway and Park-place, there was a confident air, although the returns did not always appear to the uninformed to be very favorable.

For a long time the returns stood with WILLIAMSON 17 votes ahead, and only two Districts in the lower part of the City to be heard from. Nevertheless, they were all joyful; and when Mr. SICKLES appeared he was greeted with three cheers as the hero of a glorious fight. Mr. SICKLES felt assured that his friends had succeeded, but advised a little patience until all the returns came in. At length they came, and showed the following: DANIEL E. SICKLES over General WALBRIDGE, 227; over Mr. WILLIAMSON, 360. The enthusiasm which this announcement occasioned was extreme. Cheers upon cheers were given. Many of the most respectable and prominent Democrats in the City throwing up their hats. The entire party now moved below, with the intention of forming a procession and proceeding to Tammany Hall. But each had so much to congratulate the other upon that for a long time no movement to get outside the hotel could be made with any prospect of success. As Mr. SICKLES entered the lower room he was seized, raised to the shoulders of two stalwart friends, and sustained there until another tremendous volley of cheers had been given. Everybody was either cheering or shaking somebody's hand over the great triumph over FERNANDO WOOD. About this time Capt. WILEY appeared and was cheered as one who had earned himself a successful General's chaplet in the fight just past. While they were cheering him he held up, with as much grace as the "subject" would allow of, a "dead Rabbit" skinned. As soon as the defunct animal was seen by the people, they all as with one voice cried out "FERNANDO WOOD." Some of them tried to weep, but always as they raised their hands to

"Wipe away a tear,"

their hands would pass to their hats, and then more cheers would be the result.

At length Mr. THOS. C. FIELD was called on for "a few brief remarks." He mounted a chair amid a renewal of cheers, and said he presumed it was unnecessary for him to assure them that he entered fully into their joy over the result of the fight. [Cheers.] After a brief allusion to the struggle, he referred to what, he said, had given him a new sensation, and a higher opinion of his fellow-man—that was the firm and unwavering friendship and strongly-expressed desire of JAMES BUCHANAN for the success of his tried and ever-faithful friend, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES. [Vociferous cheering.] It was gratifying to him to know that while clouds were gathering—while darkness for a time seemed to overshadow the prospects of their friend, the Chief Magistrate of the nation looked to him (Mr. SICKLES) for a successful indorsement of the policy of his Administration—that while their natural foes were gathering against Mr. SICKLES, and while there was treachery in the Democratic ranks, the Chief Magistrate was ever found expressing his strong desire for the success of his friend. [Great applause.]

Mr. FIELD then stated to the meeting the success of Hon. JOHN COCHRANE, by a majority of 1,500. The announcement was received with loud cheers, as was the announcement of the success of the entire County ticket.

There were now loud calls for Mr. SICKLES, who at length appeared and said: The triumph which he had obtained in his District was a triumph of his friend and of himself; it was a triumph of the Democratic Party against its foes, both individually and collectively. [Applause.] Whatever was vital in the Know-Nothing spirit had been arrayed against him—whatever was strong in Black Republicanism had been arrayed against him—whatever was infamous in the Democratic Party had been united against him—but without success; and he was happy in having defeated the common enemy and securing the triumph of the candidate presented by the Democracy of the District. [Cheers.] He thanked them from his heart for their support in this contest, and expressed his acknowledgment of their friendship in having disregarded the dictation of his personal enemy, FERNANDO WOOD. He charged Mr. TUCKER, the Secretary of State, with having gone, during the past week, to a respectable Democartic friend of his (Mr. S.'s,) residing in the Fifth Ward, and with having offered to procure for him the pardon of a man now in the State Prison on a conviction for felony, on condition that he (his friend) would desert Mr. SICKLES and aid in the election of an opposing candidate. Mr. SICKLES allowed Mr. TUCKER ten days in which to meet this accusation and asserted that, in the event of a failure to refute the charge he would resign his position as member of Congress, provided Mr. TUCKER would vacate the office of Secretary of State in the event of his being found guilty of the charge made against him. In conclusion, Mr. SICKLES referred in complimentary terms to the Democrats who had sustained him in his contest against the opponents of the Administration, and declared that, in the City of New-York, his experience had confirmed him in the belief that a candidate could be a man, and need not necessarily be a machine, and that he could base his claims more on his personal qualifications than on his claims as an office-seeker.

In the Sixth Congressional District, comprising the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, there was considerable disturbance in the fore part of the day. In the Seventeenth Ward the ticket boxes of the American and Republican parties were overturned and destroyed by the reputed friends of Mr. COCHRANE, and the ballots scattered to the winds. The police soon quelled the disturbance. Nobody was injured, and the voters found their way to the polls without any obstruction. Mr. COCHRANE met a few friends at the Lafarge House last night, but the result was too dubious to admit of a public demonstration.

In the Seventh District of the Thirteenth Ward yesterday, a man voted in the morning for the State officers, depositing three tickets only in the ballot box. Five or six hours afterwards he presented himself again at the polls and tendered his votes of county officers. He was challenged on the ground that he had already voted once, but he swore his vote in and the Inspectors allowed it. Part of the prescribed oath, "in such case made and provided," is to the effect that the challenged party has not yet voted. A question has arisen whether a man may legally deposit a portion of his votes and afterwards return and vote the remainder of the ticket.

A large representation of the friends of the Democratic State, County and Congressional tickets met last night in Tammany Hall. DANIEL B. TAYLOR presided. As the returns were submitted, the audience cheered loudly, the majorities, of course, being always presented as in favor of the Democratic candidates. Mr. KELLY, Mr. CLANCY, Mr. COCHRANE and Mr. SICKLES were the favorite nominees.

Speeches were made by Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. CONRAD SWACKHAMER, Capt. RYNDERS, and others, and, eventually, a series of resolutions were presented, indorsing the successful nominees. These were adopted by acclamation.

In the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, there was no doubt, from the first, but that HORACE F. CLARK would be reëlected. The election was conducted very quietly, for the most part. At the corner of Avenue B and Fourteenth-street, where the polls for the Fourth District, Eighteenth Ward, were held, the Inspectors were not at their post until 18 minutes before 8 o'clock in the morning; there was no voting there, consequently, until after that hour, and many declared that the whole vote could be thrown out, inasmuch as the law was not complied with. The Republican ticket boxes in this District were carried away by a crowd of rowdies in the middle of the day, and there was some fighting there. Mr. CLARKE was at the Everett House during the whole evening, but those who inquired for him were told that he had gone to bed with a sick headache.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Magnetic Telegraph Company's Offices—Nos. 43 Wall-stree and Astor House, Hotel entrance.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The English and French Governments and the Belly Contract—Fabricated Reports—Blunders of the Telegraph—The New Transit Arrangement, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

There is no truth whatever in the statement, published from Washington in yesterday's *Herald*; that the English and French Governments have notified our Government of an intention to enforce the Belly contract, nor has there been any intimation from any quarter that they intend to take any such step.

Nor has there been any unusual increase of the naval force of these powers in the Nicaraguan waters. I have the best possible authority for saying that the report in question is an entire fabrication. Both these Governments express their entire approval of the course of our Government towards M. BELLY.

Lord NAPIER has just returned from Richmond, and Count SARTIGES leaves to-night for New-York.

The horrible mangling of my dispatch, last evening, by the telegraph operators, rendered a portion of it wholly unintellig

FROM FRASER'S RIVER.

The Mineral Wealth and Prospects of the Fraser's River Region.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.

VICTORIA, V. I., Friday, Sept. 10, 1858.

The important query as to whether New-Caledonia is sufficiently rich in precious metals to reward the enterprise of a large mining population, yet remains to be solved. Although many thousand miners rushed hither from California at the first blush of the gold excitement, at least half of whom have returned whence they came, satisfied that they had been pursuing a myth, the country, until recently, has been almost unexplored, and no one can say with any degree of certainty to-day what *is* its character as a mineral region. We only know that thus far there is no *reliable* evidence of the existence of extensive and rich *placers*—but the absence of such evidence, however discouraging, does not absolutely settle the question. Many miners upon the bars of the lower Fraser have taken out considerable amounts of the precious dust; but ten times their number, working almost by the side of these favorites of fortune, have scarcely made their expenses; and thousands have been waiting weeks and months for the fall of the river in order that profitable claims may be exposed and explored. The Fraser, lying as it does in the Cascade Mountains, is swollen during the Summer by the melting snows, and recedes when the season has so far advanced as to check further thaws upon the mountain summits and in their sheltered ravines. Thus the river begins to rise in May—and the waters ordinarily subside in July or early in August. The miners who rushed up here last Spring had only just begun to reap the reward of their enterprise, when the mountain torrents came down and drove them from the river's bed, compelling all to cease labor and wait for the fall of the stream, with the exception of a few hundred whose claims contained "pay dirt," high up the banks. The season of high water seems to have been unusually prolonged this Summer; but the stream has fallen three or four feet during the last week—and if the cold nights now upon us should continue, it can not be long before the river reaches its lowest stage, when we shall speedily be informed as to the extent of the mineral wealth now covered by its waters. The falling of the waters has also started some fifteen hundred mining explorers towards the upper Fraser by the arduous trail from Fort Yale, and, with the five hundred men who cut the Harrison River trail, and hundreds more who are waiting to pass over that route when it is opened, will very soon run over the region wherein the richest beds of ore are *supposed* to lie, and settle the question in *that* section.

A few weeks, then, at furthest, must put an end to speculation as to the mineral character of New-Caledonia, and bring us to the examination of plain, palpable facts. And it is *facts* alone which *can* settle the question—for there is no law governing gold deposits, upon observance of which we may anticipate the facts with any degree of certainty, as experience in the California mines has clearly shown. With these suggestions, I proceed to give such facts as have come under my observation, or I have been able to procure from thoroughly reliable sources, during my own explorations. As stated in a former letter, I visited every mining bar on the lower Fraser, between Forts Hope and Yale—that comprising almost the entire district in which mining operations are at present conducted. In every case I talked with the miners—whom I found generally to be very intelligent and respectably-behaved men—examined their operations in person, and noted down the results of my inquiries in most cases. The "bars" (as they are called) now being worked are, in fact, the low banks of the river, formed many years back, doubtless by deposits brought down the current, and landed at points where eddies formed. The gold found here is all "float" metal, evidently washed down by the stream, and deposited on these bars by the same operation of Nature that formed the bars themselves.

At "Mosquito Bar," the first passed above Fort Hope, I found about forty men at work, averaging from a dollar and a half to two dollars per day. The strata of pay dirt was from one to four inches only in thickness.

"Fifty-four Forty" Bar, just above, seems to have been completely worked out above high-water mark, and abandoned for the present.

At "Union Bar" there were a hundred and fifty men at work, making from fifty cents to a dollar and a half per day to the man, although a few of the claims were paying as high as three dollars. The strata of pay dirt five to six inches thick. The general testimony of the miners here and at nearly every other point upon the river is, that thus far their claims pay better as the water recedes, the gold becoming coarser and more abundant. I should have before remarked that the metal found in these banks is in the shape of exceedingly fine dust, very difficult to save even by amalgamation with quicksilver.

Canada Bar. The fifteen or twenty miners here are doing a little better, and making perhaps three dollars per day each. The laborers all look sad and discouraged, *hoping* that they will do better when the river falls, and declaring that if this hope fails them, they must suffer severely next Winter.

"Santa Clara" Bar furnishes present employment to fifteen or eighteen men, who are making from two to four dollars per day. Upon "American Bar" there are over a hundred men at work, making from three to twelve dollars per day, and some few as high as sixteen dollars per man, with improving prospects as the river falls.

On "Puget's Sound" Bar, less than twenty men were making fair wages. The forty-odd men at Victoria Bar, were averaging five dollars per day; and at "Alpha Bar" the average of thirty men was estimated at about a dollar per day.

On "Strawberry Island," a large island in the river, midway between its two banks, there are over a hundred miners, more than half of whom were idle, waiting for the fall of the river, so that they could get at their claims. Those who were at work were making from fifty cents to a dollar per day. They do not doubt, however, that they shall do well when the river falls, as they have obtained fair "prospects" by wading out in the stream.

"Texas Bar" was one of the first on which rich diggings were struck, and it is still paying the claimants handsomely. The original company of ten claimants have mostly sold out to advantage, and left with from two to three thousand dollars each in their pockets. Their successors are working a "sluice," bringing the water from a creek nearly a mile distant. They employ sixteen laborers at five dollars per day. The profits of each proprietor in this sluice company amounts to from forty to fifty dollars per day. Eighty or ninety others are at work on the same bar with "rockers," making from eight to sixteen dollars per day each. On a bar just above them the few long-visaged miners at work say they "are not making grub."

At Emory's Bar there are some two hundred men at work, who are making from fifty cents to five dollars per day; when the river was down they made from five to ten dollars per man. At Trinity Bar there were about thirty men at work, hardly making expenses. The few miners at present on Benicia Bar were idle, waiting the fall of the water.

"Hill's Bar" is about the best on the river, and furnishes employment to some three hundred men, who have built up quite a town on the bluff. The miners are averaging from one to two ounces per day to the man. Here also the testimony is that the bar pays better as it approaches the river bed. The metal is a fine float gold, and has been dug here in some instances from a strata of earth lying ten feet under a bank of red sand. Three sluices have been erected here to work over the tailings, which are found to pay well,—but thus far the supply of water is too limited for constant work.

At and near Fort Yale there are a few miners at work, making from one dollar to five dollars per day. At "New-York" Bar, just above, there is a small company of New-Yorkers at work, with little success at present.

So much for my own personal observation of the mining operations. Besides the men noted above as at work, there could not have been less than a thousand men at different points upon the river, who were absolutely idle; and it is safe to say that the amount of gold being taken out at this time would not make an average of two dollars per day to all hands. The idlers, however, have materially decreased by the recent exodus towards the Upper Fraser—and the remainder of them, doubtless, will get fair and perhaps first-rate claims upon the lower river, when the waters recede and uncover the lower bars. The officers of the Hudson's Bay Company here, say that the stream will fall perpendicularly yet ten or twelve, and in some places, twenty feet.

A very simple calculation shows that, according to the foregoing notes of mining operations, a large amount of gold must have been already taken out of Fraser River,—and as very little of it has found its way out into the hands of the merchants or bankers, you ask, "What has become of the dust?" The fact that so little Fraser River gold has come to market hitherto very naturally suggests a doubt whether it has really been mined. A little observation on the river will explain this seeming anomaly. In the first place, the miners who came here from California were generally men of some means, who brought with them funds for their more immediate necessities, carried up river a present stock of supplies, and so have had no occasion to part with their dust. In the second place, there have been no parties up the river until very recently prepared to purchase the dust for coin. Still again, the commercial value of the Fraser River dust has not yet been established,—and the miners are unwilling to part with it for such prices as those who are now prepared to buy are willing to pay. At sixteen dollars per ounce, a hundred thousand dollars worth of gold might be collected from the miners within an hour; but purchasers are not willing to give more than from fourteen to fifteen dollars per ounce, as the dealers in bullion profess to have had assays made showing that the cleanest of it will not coin much over sixteen dollars per ounce. The Hudson Bay Company take it in trade at the latter rate, and are now receiving considerable quantities.

Gold seekers will not see in these results much present encouragement to immigration hither. Certainly if I were to advise, I should counsel patience and delay. If it should turn out that the diggings are confined to the rivers already explored, there are already as many miners in the country as can do well for the present. If, on the other hand, Fraser River shall prove to be only the tail sluice of a great gold region East of the Cascade Range, there will be plenty of room for those who wait a few months instead of taking a desperate leap in the dark. California, with her tens of thousands of miners, could still afford profitable wages to many thousands more; and there is little probability that the gold region of the Pacific Coast will become overstocked with laborers at an early day.

My best efforts to obtain satisfactory evidence that there are extensive and rich deposits of gold upon the Upper Fraser have failed of success. That there is more or less gold found upon the river banks from thirty or sixty miles above Fort Yale—gold in coarser particles than that obtained in the Lower Fraser, is undoubtedly true; and the weight of Indian testimony is that, there are dry diggings somewhere to the northeast of this point. Still it is very vague and indistinct. I have conversed with several very intelligent young men, who have been up to Thompson's River,—a stream discharging into the Upper Fraser from the eastward some ninety miles above Yale,—and who say that they prospected extensively there, without finding gold in sufficient quantities to justify a return hither; yet Thompson's River, you will remember, was not long since declared to traverse immense placers. My informants are not disheartened men about to leave the country. On the contrary, they are determined to stay and see the end, believing they can make *something* in the river when it falls, and hoping that the dry diggings may be discovered somewhere in the meantime.

On one point the old California miners now here seem to hold quite a unanimous opinion, to wit: that New-Caledonia can never become a formidable rival of California. Judging from such evidences as they already have, they do not believe its mines are as rich, and the climate is far inferior, shortening greatly the season during which they can labor profitably. The miners in the river cite, in support of this proposition, the fact that it is now near the middle of September, with the bars still covered by water—that within six weeks the water will be too cold to work in it until towards the 1st of April, and that by the 1st or 15th of May the rising torrents will again drive them from their claims. The Winters here are not as severe as in the same latitude upon the Atlantic, nevertheless they must interfere seriously with the labors of the miners upon the river unless the bottom bars are found rich enough to warrant them in wheeling the pay dirt above high-water mark, and deferring its washing until the Summer floods come on.

I hear frequently of men who profess to have found rich dry diggings on he Upper Fraser and its sources, but have met none such on whose statements I could rely.

On the other hand, I have met some intelligent gentlemen, experienced in gold-mining in California, who have just returned from a prospecting tour of several weeks, in the region where all the theories locate the grand reservoir of New Caledonia gold. They found the metal distributed in minute particles everywhere throughout a large district of country, but found it nowhere in paying quantities. Still their ill-success does not prove that the *placers* lie not *somewhere* to reward more fortunate, though no more intelligent or persevering, explorers.

The fact that so much gold has been found along the lower Fraser, and that it becomes somewhat coarser as we pass up the stream, is cited oft-times as evidence to show that the river *must* of necessity drain rich *placers* from which it floats off these smaller and lighter particles of precious dust. The argument is unsound and cannot be relied upon. This whole region, so to speak, is impregnated with gold. Dig where you choose on Vancouver's Island, or anywhere in the Fraser River country, and you will find microscopic specks of the precious metal, if nothing more. The "prospecting" miner scarcely ever fails to find the "color." It may be, therefore, that the Fraser River drains *no placers* whatever,—and that the gold found in its bars consists simply of the small particles found everywhere here, and which the stream has been engaged for centuries in washing together, until accumulated in sufficient quantities to repay the miner's toil. These are all-important suggestions for the consideration of those who think of basing business operations upon the chances of successful mining in New-Caledonia. Until good *placer* or hill diggings have been found here, no reliance can be placed upon the stability of anything based upon gold mining in the new "Dorado." If such *are* found, another year will dawn a new era upon this region, drawing hither a large European emigration, even though our own people should not care to brave the disadvantages which New-Caledonia unquestionably must labor under when compared with our own California.

Let me conclude upon this point with one word of caution. When the water falls to its lowest stage, as it certainly must soon, large amounts of gold will be taken from its bed in all probability. Then the excitement will be renewed and thousands will be tempted to abandon fair business elsewhere to rush hither, vainly supposing that there is room for all. Be not deceived. The most sanguine of the miners now on the river will assure you that the diggings are shallow and cannot last. Be content then to let those who have waited in patience upon the ground for this season, reap so much of reward as they can snatch in the few weeks before Winter,—remembering the old proverb, that "A single swallow does not make a Summer." When Winter sets in fairly, you may look for a very general stampede back to California among those who have been successful enough to procure the means of returning,—provided always that the dry diggings are not discovered in the meantime. S.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Details of Foreign Intelligence.

The United States Mail steamship *Fulton*, J. A. WOTTON, Esq., Commander, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The general traits of her news have been anticipated by the arrival of the *Indian* at Quebec.

The Queen, Prince Consort, Princes and Princesses and Royal suite were to leave Edinburg on Wednesday morning, Oct. 20.

The *Fiery Cross* has arrived from China with 859,200 pounds of tea, being the first cargo of the new crop.

The extraordinary perfection attained in locomotive steam-power, as evinced by the success of BRAY'S traction engine, in daily operation in Woolwich Dock-yard, has attained a high degree of interest.

The London *Herald* says the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, formerly Postmaster-General, has complained in a public letter, that the mail contract with Mr. CUNARD has been prematurely renewed, notwithstanding the existence of the Lever line, and his Lordship has suggested a public meeting of the people of Galway to consider the matter.

A man named WEBB and his three children were suffocated on the 15th by an escape of gas, which took place in their cottage, in a wretched row of buildings at the back of Church-street, Pillgwenlly, near Newport, Monmouthshire. An inquest was opened on Saturday, and adjourned.

The joint committee of the Harbor Board, Chamber of Commerce, and Corporation of Limerick, have resolved to procure a steamer to start from Foynes to New-York. That the arrangement will be carried out there is no doubt whatever.

The Social Science meetings at Liverpool were brought to a successful termination on Saturday, the 16th. A grand banquet took place on Friday night, when several sprightly speeches, chiefly of a complimentary character, were delivered. On Saturday morning Lord JOHN RUSSELL read the paper on Jurisprudence which the Lord Chancellor of Ireland would have read himself, as the President of that Section, had he obtained the Queen's permission to leave Ireland in time. Altogether, the Congress has been one of a very remarkable character, and its promoters consider that it has been much more successful than they could have anticipated.

The ceremonies of proroguing the Imperial Parliament took place with the accustomed formalities, on Tuesday, the 19th. The Lord Chancellor said: By virtue of the commission which has just been read, I declare, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen, that this Parliament is prorogued until Friday, the 19th November next.

Mr. STRAHAN, who was sentenced with his partner, Sir JOHN PAUL, to 14 years penal servitude, has completed three years of that term. The feeling is that his punishment should now end.

Mons. DE LESSEPS has made a communication to the Marseilles papers bout the Suez Canal, of which the following is an extract: "The execution of this canal, with fresh water, would require one year; and would have the advantage of fertilizing the ground, which has been granted to the company. If established as a maritime canal, it would take six years to complete it, and its revenue is estimated at thirty millions of francs."

It is announced that the English Government, having repeatedly insisted on the immediate abolition of the Stade Dues, the Hanoverian Privy Counsellor, Mr. LANG, will leave for London, furnished with full powers to come to a settlement.

M. WALEWSKI had informed the Israelite Consistory of Paris that he has, by order of the Emperor, sent a note to the French Ambassador at Rome, to be communicated to the Pontifical Government, expressive of the dissatisfaction with which the Emperor has heard of the child MORTARA having been forcibly taken away from his parents, and that he has instructed the Ambassador to make strong remonstrances on such conduct.

The Emperor leaves on the 14th inst. for Compiegne.

FUAD PASHA had his farewell audience of the Emperor, and will leave Paris for Constantinople.

It is stated in Austrian diplomatic circles that the French Government refused to permit England to act either as arbiter or mediator between France and Portugal.

The French Government are constructing a considerable number of vessels for the transport of cavalry. Although the fortifications of Civita Vecchia are making rapid progress, orders had recently been received from Paris to put on more hands.

The Augsburg *Gazette* learns from Warsaw that Prince NAPOLEON was not more than three minutes alone with the Emperor ALEXANDER, but the Czar tells a very different story. The Cracow paper affirms that the Czar and his guests were closeted together for an hour and a half, and that the countenance of the French Prince was quite radiant when he quitted the Russian Monarch.

The *Times* correspondent says a steamer had been sent with materials for an electric telegraph between Cattaro and Antivari. An earthquake had done great damage at Sophia.

The last news from Constantinople is of the 9th instant. The map of Montenegro is finished, and will be brought before the Council. There have been great reductions in the departments of Justice and Police. Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE had dined with the Sultan.

A bloody fight has taken place near Damascus, between two Arab tribes, who left 400 killed on the field, the victorious party afterwards pillaging the villages in the neighborhood. The returning Mecca caravan had reached Damascus, and naturally added to an excitement following upon the Jeddah bombardment in that fanatical and blood-stained part of Syria.

The awful assassination of the two Consuls at Tetouan turns out to be a *canard*. A dispatch from Algiers, received in Paris, thus alludes to the circumstance: "The vessel from Tangiers has arrived. Dispatches from the Consul-General of the 12th make no allusion to the supposed events of Tetuan." They are, then, pure invention.

A Paris letter in the *Nord* states that a trifling difference has arisen between France and Brazil. A French merchant having died at Pernambuco, leaving children under age, the French Minister, Count DE LEMONT, caused the French Consul to put seals on his premises. The local authorities maintain that he had no right to do so, as by Brazilian law the children of foreigners born in Brazil are Brazilians, and subject to the laws of the country. On appeal to the justice of the peace, he decided that the local authorities were in the right, and the seals were removed. In consequence Count DE LEMONT struck his flag in order to await the instructions of the French Government.

The Paris *Pays* has private advices from Shanghae to the 12th of August, according to which the mandarin KEYING was not sentenced to death, with the privilege of committing suicide, as reported by the correspondents of English journals. He was, like YEH, degraded and condemned to ten years' confinement in the fortress of Tho-ho. This, at his advanced age, will probably prove to be imprisonment for life.

The Imperial General TSAN-KWO-LE-ANG, who in June last suffered a disastrous defeat at the hands of the Nankin rebels, likewise incurred the Emperor's displeasure; but, as he is a great favorite with the army, it was thought advisable to punish him by proxy. An effigy of the General having been procured, one hundred lashes were administered to it with becoming gravity.

At the close of Mr. JOHN CARDEN's examination, for his renewed annoyances to Miss ARBUTHNOTT, he was held to bail in the sum of £5,000 to keep the peace toward that lady.

The story respecting the frauds committed by the American contractors in the measurements of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railroad has hitherto rested upon the single assertion of an anonymous correspondent of the *Daily News*. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, in the following paragraph, appears to confirm it:

"A most shameless attempt to defraud the Russian Government has just come to light. The Imperial authorities declared the distance from St. Petersburg to Moscow to be 607 versts, but M. VON STRUVE has found it to be 688½ versts less. The American company which is to construct the railroad would have pocketed about $12,000,000—or, at all events, a considerable part of that sum—had it not been for M. VON STRUVE's opportune discovery. In order to make out the 607 versts, all the distances given on the projected railroad were given erroneously. The Emperor, as you can easily conceive, is very angry, but the matter is likely to be hushed up, as the reputation for common honesty of men of high rank is in jeopardy."

A few days ago the *Gazette de Cologne* learned from its Vienna correspondent that a conspiracy against the life of the Emperor ALEXANDER had been discovered and the persons concerned in it arrested, but nothing tending to confirm the intelligence has yet come to knowledge. In fact, the correctness of the news is greatly questioned. Every man of well-constituted mind must sincerely hope that a special Providence may watch over the Emperor ALEXANDER, and that he may be permitted to complete the great work which he has begun. The Russians boast much of the personal courage of the Emperor NICHOLAS, but the present Monarch is the braver man, for he has dared to undertake a task from which his father shrank. The late Czar once in plain terms confessed to a celebrated Austrian statesman that he was "afraid" to meddle with the serf question.

There was a tremendous fire at Orel, the capital of the Russian Government of the same name, on the 1st of October, and another on the 26th of September at Livny, in the same Government. At Orel 500 buildings were destroyed, and about 200 at Livny.

Mr. J. R. HIND transmits to the Press the following figures in regard to DONATI's Comet, obtained from Mr. LOEWY, of the Vienna Observatory:

"The comet arrived at its least distance from the sun a few minutes after 11 o'clock on the morning of the 30th of September; its longitude, as seen from the sun at this time, being 36° 13', and its distance from him 55,000,000 miles. It ascended from the south to the north side of the ecliptic 186½ days before the perihelion passage, or on the 27th of March, 1858, distant from the sun 3·11, or situate among the orbits of the minor planets, and will again traverse the plane of the earth's path, moving south, on Monday next, 18½ days after perihelion, at a distance of 0·71. The longer diameter of its orbit is 184 times that of the earth's, or 35,100,000,000 miles, yet this enormous space is considerably less than one-thousandth of the distance of the nearest fixed star! The smaller diameter of the ellipse is about 2,780,000,000. The orbit is inclined to the ecliptic at an angle of 63° 2', and intersects it in longitude 165° 19' and 345° 19'. From what has been here stated it will be seen that the comet remains on the north side of the earth's path only 205 days, so that nearly the whole of its vast trajectory is situate below or rather to the south of that plane. The time of revolution resulting from Mr. LOEWY's calculation is 2,495 years, which is about 500 years less than the comet of 1811, during the period it was visible from the earth. The hourly velocity of the comet in its orbit varies between 127,000 miles at the perihelion and 480 miles at the aphelion."

A great sensation has been created in Yorkshire, East Riding, in consequence of the elopement of an heiress, having a fortune in her own right, with her father's groom. Pursuit was ineffectual, and they are supposed to have been married.

A correspondent of the *Daily News*, who has been "for twenty years on the Pacific Ocean," argues the advantage of the Panama over the Suez route, and the propriety of putting a steam mail line on the Pacific side. Among other inducements, he holds that:

"Should this line have a coaling dépôt at Tahiti, I have no doubt that the invalids who now flock to Italy and the south of France would be sent there. Its climate is one of the best, if not the best and most regular in the world, and although it is more distant than Italy, still passengers would get there at the present day in less time than they did to Italy 25 years ago, enjoying besides the advantages of fine weather all the way."

ALBERT SMITH has arrived at Hong Kong, and is obviously brain-turned with the novelties of Chinese life and habits. He writes, Aug. 22, detailing his experiences at Singapore, by the way:

"Here we are all safe and sound, among them at last, surrounded by junks and pigtails, and noble ladies and gentlemen. I have bought the inclosed pictures from a splendid merchant who has come off to the side of the ship on three planks, by aid of a broomstick. We left Singapore on the 23d ult. I was immensely delighted with it; it is quite a Chinese place. The shed shops are such rich places, they sell the most wonderful things in them—toys and gods and lanterns, and joss properties and queer crockery. The filth they eat in the eating-houses far surpasses that cooked at that old *trattoria* at Genoa. It consists for the most part of rats, bats, snails, bad eggs, and hideous fish, dried in the most frightful attitudes. Some of the *restaurateurs* carry their cookshops about with them on long poles, with the kitchen at one end and the *salle-à-manger* at the other. These are celebrated for a soup made, I should think, from large caterpillars, boiled in a thin gravy with onions. The barbers also carry their shops about, and they shave, cut beards, and syringe ears right in the middle of the street. A Chinese merchant asked me to dinner. I went, of course, and after dinner we started for the theatre. They played a Chinese opera, with fifty performers; there were lots of devils in the piece, with tumbling and fighting in every scene. They only had one clarionet and two gongs in the orchestra, but when there was a situation in the piece one fellow knocked two hollow canes together to show the audience they were to applaud. The merchant lives in first-rate style, and has a wonderful garden. All the fruit trees are very small; there were pines like cabbages, and a quantity of a large creeper called 'monkey cups,' because down the stalk there are regular pitchers and tops filled with water, from which Jocko refreshes himself in the woods. There were also among his live stock Cashmere goats, porcupines, kangaroos, Pekin pigs, and Brahmin bulls, and in the jungle across the valley tigers and all sorts of novelties. I slept on shore that night, or rather I went to bed, but I could not sleep, as I missed the noise of the screw and the creaking of the timbers, and the bed was too steady. The last night before we got to Hong Kong we had an 'entertainment' on board, and I was stage manager. We made a first-rate room of sails and flags, and the whole affair went off capitally. There are no hotels in Hong Kong, but a very nice club with bed-rooms. I was proposed and elected as soon as I arrived, so that is very jolly. To-day they hold a Chinese *fête* in honor of their dead relations. They keep firing crackers all day in the streets, and burn those long pastilles. I do not think they care much about their religion; they go into their temples to get cool, or to sit down, or to sleep. The children are frightened at the gods, they are so hideous; they roar with terror when they are placed in front of them. The people walk about with their hats on, and whistle and smoke, and do what they like; the merchants selling gilt paper and pastilles sit round the sides, and sometimes they beat a gong to attract customers. Nothing that I can write now can give you the least idea of this wonderful place; I see every hour how very faithful Cooke's descriptions were."

NOTICES OF THE EUROPEAN PRESS.

The London *Times*, in its City article for the evening of the 19th, continues its criticisms on the policy of the Bank of England in regard to the rate of interest. It denies that the Directors have any right to "sit on the golden sands of Threadneedle-street, and, surrounded by a number of deferential admirers in the shape of 'prudent' capitalists, command the ebb and flow of the discount market;" and is especially severe upon these admirers for seeing in the present action of the Board a prescience and sagacity not given to the ordinary banker or merchant. It says: "The rate of discount in ordinary quarters has now for two or three weeks stood at 2½ per cent., and within the past few days has touched 2 per cent. If a change were to occur in the aspect of the market it would be desirable that it should everywhere be instantly felt and known in its full force. But the Bank of England contrive as far as they can to defeat that possibility," and "a rise of three-quarters per cent. in the value of money might now take place without any effect being produced as far as the notifications of the Bank are concerned. By not putting their rate down when money is a drug, owing to every one being too timid to use it, they deprive themselves of the power of raising it when this feeling changes, as there may be a tendency to too much courage. They would, of course, not advance their terms till the demand had become excessive at 3 per cent., and might be probable that the event would not occur at all; that just as 3 per cent. had been reached, a new influx might take place, and that thus the whole lesson which would have been taught to the classes, unfortunately too numerous, who still suffer themselves to believe that the bank can control the course of the circulation, and who consequently look to it alone for guidance, would be completely lost. Such are the primary effects of meddling to obstruct natural operations. And the fact of their having to be pointed out after all the conflict through which we have passed on the question of freedom of commerce is thoroughly disheartening."

The London *Telegraph*, whose rapid growth in popularity is one of the newspaper curiosities of the age, repudiates the notion that Anglophobia is epidemic in the United States, and restricts the operation of the disease to the Irish and German citizens. On the other hand, it charges the English press and people with looking with silly and presumptuous disdain upon the Americans, remarking in that connection:

"With all our levity of observation upon the Yankee character, and in spite of our affected indifference, we can ill bear to be commented upon by Transatlantic speakers or writers. Invariably do we look invidiously upon an American tourist. We are ever trying to persuade the Republican that he is a participator in the social crime of Slavery; that he is himself the victim of mob-influence; that he owes his good fortune less to himself than to the Polar regions at the head of his continent, and the Tropics at her feet, to the bosom of the Mississippi, and the shadows of the Alleghanies. Recent London literature has overflowed with jibes and sarcasms against our presumptuous cousins who claim relationship with the setting sun, and it has been a favorite falsehood of unscrupulous satirists that, in North America, no one is so fit for Congress as a convicted liar; a bully who has been kicked, cuffed and caned; a broken swindler; a "tin-peddler;" or a man who would sell another's skin for a beaver. A hundred times have these ribald exaggerations appeared in print; continually has the United States Press quoted and refuted the libels of their half-informed and random visitors; but when they venture to express an opinion of their own upon British policy, sore-backed persons are to be found who accuse them of ingratitude, bitterness and jealousy. Are we not, however, too much in the habit of disparaging American intellect, of forgetting the jurists KENT and STORY, the painter WEST, the sculptor PAVERS; the statesmen WEBSTER, BUCHANAN and CLAY; the orators EVERETT and PARKER; the historians PRESCOTT, BANCROFT and IRVING; the essayists CHANNING and EMERSON? In one word, are we accustomed, as a nation, to render the United States full justice? In general terms we are; but there is among us a class of journalists and bookmakers who incessantly vituperate and misrepresent everything human or moral between the Atlantic and the Pacific. And all the while we complain of New-England bunkum—we, who are perpetually boasting of our Empire, our commerce, and our civilization, our national bias, our dominion on which the sun never sets, our unrivalled arts, stupendous wealth, our conquests in the East, and our West Indian Indemnity! America may be vain and sometimes uncivil, but Great Britain, it must be allowed, is scarcely the most unpresuming or diffident of powers.

The Paris *Patrie*, in an article on the Portuguese difficulty, explains that the article in the treaty of Paris, recommending that, in case of a serious difference between States, they should, before retiring to arms, seek the good offices of a friendly Power, is governed by the words "so far as circumstances may admit," and therefore is not at all applicable to the present French quarrel with Portugal. That, it says, relates to a question of dignity and honor requiring reparation, and not leaving any door open for conciliation. It is instructed to say that the French ultimatum comprises three points: the immediate restitution of the *Charles Georges*; the enlargement of the captain sentenced to two years' imprisonment in irons by the Court of Mozambique; and an indemnity, the amount of which is to be ultimately settled. As to the first two points, the French Government will neither hear of a legal trial delay or good offices. It will accept of nothing but satisfaction. As to the third, it is quite willing to accept the good offices of a friendly Power.

The *Constitutionnel* makes an announcement on the Mortara case—that of the Hebrew child stolen and baptized by Catholic priests—which bears the signature of M. AMEDEE RENEE, and has other indubitable tokens of semi-official authority. The writer says:

"The French Government will, at least, not have left anything undone to incline the Holy See to give to public opinion the satisfaction which on all sides it demands. But it would appear that the authority of the Pope is powerless to invalidate a religious fact which the Church has, from all time, considered as belonging exclusively to the spiritual power, and which cannot, therefore, depend on the personal will of the head of the Church. The necessity of declining a responsibility so prejudicial to the interests of religion is understood at Rome, and the official journal, if we are well informed, will soon publish explanations tending to show what the situation of the Holy See has been in this deplorable affair. A *memoire* is in preparation which will furnish all the explanations necessary to establish that the Sovereign Pontiff has not the power to interfere, and to use his authority to restore the young MORTARA to the religion of his fathers and his family. We cannot beforehand pronounce a judgment on the principles of canonical law which it is intended to invoke; but if, as is hoped at Rome, the *memoire* is to have for its effect to prevent the repetition of such events, to guarantee hereafter the security of families, and to fortify the public sentiments justly affected, we have cause to congratulate ourselves, without ceasing to regret a fact which nothing can justify."

The *Courrier de Paris* has the following observations upon the state of the Eastern populations:

"The Christians of the East have hitherto accepted the Turkish yoke as a necessity; but the hatred which they nourish against their ferocious conquerors, although patient and resigned, has not been the less kept up, from generation to generation, by the remembrance of four centuries of humiliation and sufferings. At the day of deliverance this feeling will become implacable. Even now it is with difficulty kept down, and the agitation which has manifested itself during the last two years in the Sclavonian Provinces, and in some of the Islands of the Archipelago, shows clearly that a conflict is imminent, and that it promises to be on both sides without truce or mercy. These consequences of the concessions made by the Sultan to the Rajahs, perceived, so to speak, instinctively by the Mussulmans, explain, if they do not justify, their tenacious exposition. The passive resistance, by the aid of which they endeavor to paralyze the effects of these concessions, will be the more obstinate, that they regard them only as an act of weakness on the part of the Padishah towards European nations, and the anger which they feel removes from their eyes the prestige with which every son of Othman has hitherto been surrounded. Hence arose the excitement which has manifested itself among the true believers in all the countries subjected to Islamism; hence those appeals to holy war, attended by acts of violence and by murders; those warlike preparations, those purchases of arms denounced to Europe as a menace of approaching danger. The real authority of the Sultan scarcely extends beyond Constantinople; in the provinces, the Pachas, who govern in his name, are absolute masters. Some among them have, it is true, adopted unhesitatingly the cause of reform, or have even made themselves the promoters of it; but almost all of those reside at Constantinople, and form part of the central administration. Others, and those constitute the great majority, continue the adversaries of reform, because they are too much interested in allowing abuses to remain. That disgraceful oligarchy, the disgraceful dilapidations of whom are every day revealed to us, paralyze the efforts of the Divan on all points of the Territory. The circle in which they have succeeded in enclosing the Sultan is so narrow, that this sovereign was lately found to be powerless in introducing order into his finances, and repressing the outrageous prodigality of his harem."

The *Opiniao* and *El Journal Mercantil* of Lisbon, the former a Government organ, are the only journals of that city which occupy themselves with the arrival of the *Donawerth* and the *Austerlitz* in the Tagus. They consider that incident as of little importance. The *Opiniao* suggests that they have probably gone there only to Winter, laughs at those persons who say that the object of their visit is the affair of the Sisters of Charity and the *Charles et Georges*, and praises the fine appearance of the officers and men. The *Journal Mercantil* manifests still greater confidence, and says: "What is the use of making military demonstrations against us, when everything can be obtained by a simple note? We are so insignificant! A display of force on the part of France would do us too much honor."

American Diplomacy in China—A Severe Review of Commissioner Reed.

From the London Times, Oct. 20.

We have from time to time copied from the American newspapers their reflex of the public opinion of the United States upon the recent treaties with China. It is not a favorite subject with our cousins, for it is one upon which they cannot possibly persuade themselves that their Government has played a manly part; but we are pleased to see that the nation, and especially the mercantile community, see cause for much quiet joy in the advantages that have been obtained. It is not our custom here in England to crow very long and very loudly over successes won, or, after the event is over, to indulge in invidious comparisons between our own exploits and those of other nations. We can remember without vaunting, and trust to history to write our annals true. In the observations we are about to make, therefore, we have no intention of wounding the national vanity of American citizens, or of doing more than to appeal to their own common sense and to their own patriotism how far they themselves have been served in the recent negotiations.

From the commencement of the rupture with the Chinese authorities the position of America has been one of complete security. Her interests did not rest, as they did previously to the treaty of 1842, upon a mere confidence, however well-grounded, that England would continue to pursue a generous policy, and would hold open for the world the door which she had forced open by her own power. The United States had a direct stipulation with the Chinese Government that they should participate in any privileges that might thereafter be granted to any other power. It was quite open to them, therefore, to look on from a distance, and to quietly take possession of a common interest in any concessions that England might obtain. Perhaps it had been a wiser course, it certainly would have been a less expensive course, had she contented herself with this attitude. She, however, thought otherwise. Mr. REED was dispatched to China as the Plenipotentiary of this first-rate power. The pacific character of his mission was shown by his being sent [illegible] to his resolution. Such as it was, however, it was a diplomatic failure. It was the essay of a tyro in the lower walks and bypaths of diplomacy. It was like the rude attempt of a countryman to imitate the tricks of a juggler. Had he stuck to his honest common sense he might have held his own; but his clumsy attempts at sleight-of-hand only made the old professional jugglers smile at his imitations and his failures. [illegible] Canton fell, and the scene of action was moved to the Pei-ho. Thither Mr. REED followed, and by the aid and under the protection of the English and French guns he was enabled to proceed up the river. We do not ask what might have been expected of him there, as the representative of a close ally and kinsman Power; we ask only what he might be expected to do as the agent of his own countrymen. We had a right to speculate that the man who was sent out by the American people to settle this important business should look closely after American interests. We knew that next to ourselves the Americans are interested in commerce with China. Looking a little ahead, and having regard to her increasing population, her growth of cotton, and her consumption of tea and silk, it is scarcely too much to say that the American people are even more vitally interested in opening up this great region to the industry and the wants of the Anglo-Saxon race than even we homebred English are. The interests of the two nations were inseparable. We have had the "favored nation clause," and therefore the utmost that either got must be shared by the other. It might have been imagined that a man of common sense and "mother wit" would have taken a common business view of the question, and would have been content to give the moral weight of his country's influence to the cause of civilization. To the astonishment even of the Russian, who had not hoped for so fond a dupe, the American Minister was found to be America's most intractable enemy. Whether he had some private crotchets of his own, or whether he thought—a common error with smatterers—that the ways of a diplomatist must necessarily be tortuous, he was always on the side of the Chinaman, and always against his own countrymen. He once, we are told, in no confidential or diplomatic conversation, was told by an English official that his sentiments were more Chinese than those of the Mandarins, and that he would be better placed at the Court of Pekin than as Minister for a civilized State; and his answer was an avowal that he thought very much as the Chinese thought upon many of the subjects under discussion. Meanwhile, when the English and French were demanding natural rights for all mankind, Mr. REED begged a treaty for himself and his nation. That treaty is now before us. It consists of thirty articles, and is the exact measure of what America would have obtained if, even with the advantage of the English and French guns, her interests had been left to the management of her own Representative.

The first article of this document provides that, "if any other nation shall act unjustly or oppressively, the United States will exert their good offices, on being informed of the case, to bring about an amicable arrangement of the question;" not a very substantial stipulation, and only remarkable as a commentary upon Mr. REED's declared desire to avoid entangling alliances. The fifth article confers on the United States the right to send a Minister to Pekin, but under condition that he is not to stop there, or to have more than twenty persons with him, or to come into the Pei-ho in a ship-of-war, or to stay when his business is done, or to come without having business to do. The fourteenth article opens to American commerce the new ports of Swatow and Tai-wan, both of which were already in undisturbed exercise of foreign commerce. But this most unnecessary article, as we read the treaty, is clogged with the provision that any subject of the United States engaging in contraband trade shall be dealt with by the Chinese local authorities, without protection from the Government of the United States. When it is remembered that Mr. REED was most careful to use terms which should include the importation of opium—in order, as it was suggested, to spite the British for their crusade against Slavery—and as all the eminent American houses in Hong Kong deal in that drug, it may be imagined what the treaty rights of an American citizen would have been in China under this treaty. This is the whole of the document, so far as any new concessions are concerned. There is no provision for free transit through the country, no new ports, no provision for an amended tariff, nothing that could be of the least value to any class of merchants wishing to export from the harbors of

...ed the northeast Cape, and was too far gone to do any ... near the port, although signals from Madeira were ... yesterday afternoon. The Atlantic ... staff at present consists of the Superin... Mr. BAKEWELL, and five clerks or assist... ... each daily watch 4 hours ... present system is to try and ... at the odd. I ... notice to leave the company ... November, unless anything favorable ... up. In all probability Mr. KELL, who has been ... with the Mediterranean cable, will be able ... commence operations in about three days, and the ... belief is, that the shore end will be brought in ... the lighthouse, instead of round between Church ... the mainland, as at present. The superin... I know, approves of this idea, as it avoids ... cross sea.

The Burning of the Austria.

The journals of Nantes publish the following report, sent by Captain RENAUD, of the ship *Maurice*, to the owners, Messrs. E. LE BOTERF and CHARLES GARNIER, of Nantes, in which he gives some fresh details respecting the *Austria*, and the individuals whom he saved:

"I left Saint-Nazaire on July 3, 1858, being bound to Newfoundland. I had on board all that was necessary for a long voyage, and my ship was in ballast. ... September Aug. 4, 1858, lat 10 A. M., at the ... of my destination for receiving a freight. Having ... in a cargo of dry fish, packed in cases, I ... Sept. 4, at 5 P. M., and sailed for the Réunion. ... favorable winds, which took me, by Sept. 13, to ... N. latitude, and 41.01 W. longitude. At 2 ... P. M., we sighted a steamer in front of us, ... another half hour we saw nothing but flames. ... towards her, and we were not a mile from ... burning vessel before we began saving some poor ... who had tied themselves to pieces of the ..., which, when they fell, had been almost utterly ... We saved several from time to time as we ... up to the steamer, which was nothing but one ... mass from stem to stern. When my position ... me to lie to, without risk to my vessel and ... crew, I sent her two boats to the succor of those unfortunates who were stretching out their arms to us with heartrending cries.

"Here I transcribe the report of my two officers, Messrs. HYMAN, second mate of the *Maurice*, and BESNARD, first mate, who had charge of the boats, and whose conduct is beyond all praise. These gentlemen told me 'that the ship was on fire from stem to stern, and that her wretched crew and passengers had no shelter. On the bowsprit there were at least 300 persons, all along the gunwale from 150 to 200 at least, ... of them hanging overboard by means of ropes ... to the ship's rails. There were here and there ... 30 to 36 holding on by the same rope. It would catch fire from the heat within, and the whole of the poor wretches disappear without there being a possibility of helping them, nor were they seen on the surface again until they were dead. We saw from 250 to 300 perish in this way." At length, by their activity, these gentlemen, after four trips, were able to muster on our deck 45 souls, on whom we bestowed all possible care. At 9 P. M., one of the steamer's boats, in a sinking condition, came alongside, and 20 more were saved. Finally, it was quite dark when our boat's last trip was completed under M. BERTAUD's command. It was 9 o'clock, and he had only been able to save two more lives. He told me that, foreseeing a dreadful night, those poor creatures had thrown themselves into the sea, and only reappeared when dead. In short, the sight he witnessed was sad to the extreme; the oars of his boat had to make way through the midst of floating dead bodies. When he ... on board, as I did not wish to expose the ... uselessly, and, as the sea was already running ..., I kept with a few sails set at a little distance ... the ship, in order to ascertain whether there were still any victims to be saved. But in the morning, a Norwegian vessel was on the spot before I was, and when I ranged along the steamer's side there was not a person there. I do not know if the vessel in question saved any one, for I communicated with her neither by signal nor words. I have said that the conduct of my two officers was beyond all praise. I have also to say the same of my whole crew, and I especially name HAMON, GENDRON and MAUVILAIN, who ... vied each other in their zealous efforts to save ... victims from the sea. But, in connection with praises, it is painful to instance facts disgraceful to seamen and to humanity. *Whilst I was lying-to and effecting a salvage, three vessels passed in sight. I distinguished their hulls, and, consequently, the Captains of those ships must have clearly seen the duty I was fulfilling, and which was theirs likewise. Those gentlemen, I say, sailed away from the calamity, and did not reflect that their fellow-men stood in need of their assistance.* I comfort myself with the hope that they were not Frenchmen, for I did not see their colors. And now, this day, Sept. 14, 1858, I have 67 shipwrecked passengers on board, several of whom are seriously ill, although the promptest succor has been bestowed upon them by every one, for the crew emptied their boxes in order to clothe them. In consequence of this event, I found myself compelled to touch at the nearest land. I am making for the Azores, either Flores or Fayal, as those two places are nearly in my course; so that this day, the 14th, at 9 A. M., after ascertaining that there was no longer a living soul about the ship left to save, I am steering for the Azores. God grant me a safe passage and complete the deliverance I have begun. The burnt steamer's name is the *Austria*, Captain HEITMANN, and she belongs to the Hamburg and American Packet Company. She had on board 550 persons, including her crew and passengers, and supposing the Norwegian vessel to have saved none, there will remain 483 individuals as victims of this fearful catastrophe. This evening, the 14th of September, 1858, I have met an English ship, the *Lotus*, bound to Halifax from Europe. She has taken twelve of the passengers, and their respective names are: Charles Tras, Jean Pole Krouska, Frederick Thompson, Philip Berry, Herman Rondet, Sven Petersen, Glauss Hogquist, Charles Werossin, Henry Smith, John Cox, T. Glaubenskiee, and A. Wegin. It was 4 P. M. when we put them on board the other vessel, and at 4½ o'clock, I was steering for the Azores. This day, Sept. 15, the condition of the sick seems improved; but the wounds caused by the flames are so bad that the poor resources we have at our disposal are hardly enough for their cure. If we could only arrive in time for a medical man to save them from this new death that threatens them! The rations have been served out to them with order; everything is quiet on board, and the winds are favorable.

Sept. 16.—Nothing is changed in our position, only the wind is against us. According to the statement of the first mate, when the Captain saw that all was lost he instantly threw himself into the sea, where he found death. This day, the 17th, the winds are variable, shifting from the E. to E. S. E. I am only 35 leagues from Flores. If I can reach it by to-morrow it would be well for the sick, for their state requires much more minute treatment and care than I am able to bestow. This day, the 18th, I am off Flores, but the head-winds prevent my anchoring; at 2 P. M. I make sail for Fayal. To-day, the 19th, I anchor in the roadstead of Horta, at 9 A. M. All going on well on board.

E. RENAUD.

Horta, Sept. 19, 1858.

We, the undersigned, certify that the above report is the exact truth:

J. HYMAN, second mate; BERTAUD, first mate; L. HYMAN, first mate of the *Austria*; J. W. HESDRAN, second mate; J. C. BERNET, third mate.

Loss of the American Ship "Antelope."

From the Hong-Kong Daily Press, Aug. 16.

The ship *Antelope*, CLARKE, of New-York, left the outer anchorage of Bangkok on the 27th ult., for Hong-Kong, with a cargo of general merchandise. The voyage prospered without any occurrence worthy of note until the 5th inst., on which day good observations were taken, which made the ship about seventy miles distant from Discovery Shoal (Paracels.) A course was accordingly steered N. by E., which course gave the shoal a wide berth of forty miles. During the night of the 5th the wind was very light, and on the morning of the 6th, between half-past 6 and 7, the ship struck the shoal. There was no appearance of breakers, nor rocks above water; the sea at the time was quite smooth. Discolored water had been seen a minute before the ship struck, but there was not time to alter the course. It should here be mentioned that observations made when the ship was on the shoal gave her position correctly, which, proving the chronometer to be right, leaves no doubt that the current had set the ship forty miles out of her course between noon of the 5th and 6 A. M. of the 6th, or in eighteen hours. Immediately upon the ship striking an anchor was run out, but no bottom could be found at a very short distance from the ship. It was let go notwithstanding; but the warp attached to it, on being hove taut, pointed at far too sharp an angle to render it of any efficacy in heaving off. The tide was decidedly falling soon after the ship struck, and the cargo was jettisoned, in the hope that the ship might have struck at half-flood, and would float off next tide; but this proved a vain hope, for the tide continued falling until 5 P. M., making it clear that the ebb and flood each ran 12 hours, and that the ship must have grounded at the top of the flood. The fall of tide proved considerable, leaving only three feet of water under the ship. The entire shoal then became visible. Its shape is elliptical, about eight miles in diameter one way, by six the other. The formation is not coral, but dark-colored rock—mostly sharp-pointed. The ship's position was most critical. Being to windward of the shoal the tide ran there was beat so heavily upon her that it was a matter of difficulty to launch the boats, and, indeed, one of them got stove. With wind and sea thus beating on her, and nothing to heave off by, all hopes of saving the ship were abandoned, and, it being clear if any breeze should spring up there would be no possibility of getting the boats clear, it was decided to quit at once, notwithstanding that night was setting in and that there was no moon. Accordingly at 6 P. M. the crew took to the boats. After mature deliberation it was deemed prudent to take no arms, under the idea that they might cause trouble and could do no good—a sad mistake, as the sequel will prove. The master, one European, three Chinese passengers, ten white and three colored seamen, were told off for one boat, making eighteen all told; whilst the mate, one seaman, and eight Chinese passengers were told off for the other boat, making ten in all. The captain's boat was crowded and very deep—the mate's much more so, and, although a small boat, was a much better risk. The intention was to keep company and make for the nearest land, which was a place called on the charts Leong-soey, on the coast of Hainan. During the first night (*i. e.*, the 6th inst.,) the boats parted company, and nothing has been since heard of the mate's boat. The captain's boat made the high land of Hainan on the 9th, without encountering any bad weather, and on the 10th fell in with two fishing-boats, with whom communications of a friendly nature were opened. Water was the great requirement, and the fishermen agreed to tow the *Antelope's* boat for $20, to a place where water might be got. Accordingly a line was made fast, but instead of towing, the fish-boat began backing and filling, and describing a circle. This proceeding was remonstrated against and resulted in a squabble, the fishermen demanding more money. A second boat full of men was now seen bearing down, and it was clear their intentions were hostile. Captain CLARKE therefore made off under sails and oars, and succeeded in ... from the ... night an oar was ... which was ... some stung-shot, and a ... hatchet was ... m of the boat. It was ... force by force, con... being construed into ... on their voyage north... ...rate straits for water, ... the 11th inst., upon ... an island, they saw three fishing-boats bearing down upon them, evidently with unfriendly intentions. Captain CLARKE kept away, hoping to elude them, but the breeze freshening, they could outsail him; he, however, got them all astern and some distance apart. On the first coming up she commenced throwing large stones, two men standing in the bow with spears. Having no means of resisting, Captain CLARKE made signs of submission, and threw a line as a signal to be allowed to come alongside, but the Chinese were too wary, and the *Antelope's* boat fell into their wake. Captain CLARKE then cut the line and made an attempt to escape by pulling—he got a little distance ahead, when the China boat ran into his stern, carrying away the rudder and staving in the quarter. The two Chinese still kept guard with spears at the bow, precluding all possibility of boarding, and, under these circumstances, everything was surrendered to them, and passed out of the boat over the stern. The sight of the plunder was too much for the Chinamen. They relaxed their vigilance, allowing the *Antelope's* boat to fall alongside. There had been no plan of attack concocted, because no opportunity of resistance was hoped for, but no sooner did this chance present itself, than two stout Jacks sprung upon the China boat's deck. Captain CLARKE followed, but not having the use of his legs after being cramped up so long in the boat, he got tripped up and fell overboard. Long before he could get on board again his crew had overpowered the Chinese, killing all save one, who jumped into the water badly wounded, but as the other two China boats made off immediately the altered state of affairs became developed, he must have been drowned. The Chinese numbered twelve. The surprise was complete; not one of the *Antelope's* men was wounded, and all the property was recovered. The prize had water and rice in abundance. A course was steered for this port, where they arrived in two days, i. e., on the 13th inst. Unless the mate should have fallen into the hands of Philistines such as we have described, Captain CLARKE considers he must be safe; but as he had no chronometer, he would necessarily make the coast a long way north of the point he was directed to steer for, by reason of the current setting in that direction with considerable velocity. The *Antelope* was chartered by the opium farmer. We hear that her cargo was valuable, say upwards of $100,000.

AUG. 23.—The master reports that the mate and a seaman, who were in another boat, had been murdered by pirates.

NICARAGUA.

The Country as it is—Desolation—Traces of the Late Convulsions—Popular Demoralization—Suspension of Industry and Agriculture—The Government—San Juan del Sur—Rivas—Virgin Bay—Errors of Walker—Notes, Comments, Reflections.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

PUNTA ARENAS, COSTA RICA,
Friday, Sept. 3, 1858.

I arrived here a few days ago from Nicaragua, and as the steamer *Columbus*, of the Panama Railroad Company's line, sails to-morrow, I will give you a hasty sketch of what I saw and heard in that unhappy land. At present the whole country presents a most desolate appearance. From Leon to Granada, or rather where Granada once stood, nearly every step of the way shows marks of the late bloody conflicts between WALKER and the allies. The people seem to have all lost what little energy they ever had. Fields that with little labor might be cultivated and made to yield abundantly all the cereals of the tropics, are allowed to be overgrown with weeds which spring up so rapidly in this climate. Houses that a few days' labor would repair, are allowed to go to ruin, while the occupants, as long as they can secure a dry corner to hang up their hammocks, are quite content to swing there all day, seldom moving unless it is to pick a plantain from the nearest plantain-patch. The monotony of their life is only varied when a small party of soldiers are seen coming, when they abscond to the neighboring thickets to avoid being pressed as soldiers, as the Nicaraguan army is composed almost entirely of pressed men, no one serving willingly without pay and scanty rations, when they can ride away their time at home, and supply their physical wants for the mere trouble of plucking the fruits which Providence has so bounteously bestowed upon them. Some writer on Nicaragua spoke truly when he called Plantains and Frijoles institutions for the encouragement of laziness.

In conversing with these people, many of whom owned small estates adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Rice, Tobacco, &c., and asking them why they allowed their fields to run to waste when a little labor would supply them so abundantly, their answers invariably have been: "We may work and plant, but others will reap the benefit. When the crops are ripe a party of soldiers may come along and take all we have; if not, the Government will make a requisition if they know we have a good crop, or perhaps we may be pressed as soldiers while we are laboring in the fields." And such is really the case. The policy which the Government of Nicaragua is now pursuing, if continued in, will so completely prostrate it that nothing will ever be able to revive it again save an influx of new people, and as it is now it would be one of the greatest blessings Nicaragua could receive should an emigration of the industrious classes from Europe or the United States take place. They would soon make that now barren wilderness blossom with good things, and its happy influences would be felt throughout all Central America. But the Government are opposed to all foreign emigration. The present score or so of military chieftains who now rule the country would sooner see the present state of things last as long as they can enjoy the luxury of power, and by virtue of it levy contributions at their will, than to see their country enjoy prosperity and they not have its management under their own despotic control. From what I have seen of these officials, I can safely say there is not a spark of patriotism in a solitary one. And although the people do not complain of WALKER—I mean the common people—still his acts during the brief rule he held in Nicaragua show he was as vile a despot as the most selfish or unscrupulous of their own native tyrants.

From Realejo to Leon there is a good wagon road which is continued on to Granada through the towns of Puebla Nueva, Nagaroti, Matearas and Massaya. All these were once flourishing towns, and the produce of the country was transported along that road to Granada, and there reshipped in bungoes down lake Nicaragua and the San Juan River, and thence taken on vessels to foreign countries. Now you may travel from Realejo to Granada and not meet a single cart, when a few years ago the entire distance was lined with vehicles passing to and fro.

Between Realejo and Leon the country is well adapted to the sugar cane. As you journey along you pass the remains of several once valuable sugar estates. The cactus hedges struggling with the underbrush, the ditches used for irrigation partly filled up, the buildings and machinery in ruins, or fast rotting away. Cotton was once also cultivated in this part of Nicaragua, but that also has sympathized with everything else, and now scarcely any is grown. I should mention, however, that there is one large sugar estate doing a successful business. It is owned by an American, Mr. DEJOHN, formerly from Alabama. It is well known throughout the country as the "Pulvone" estate, situated some ten miles from the city of Leon. It contains over seven thousand acres. There are some four hundred acres in cane; he employs about one hundred and fifty laborers, has machinery of the latest patterns imported from the States, and in fact it is conducted as well as any sugar estate in our Southern States. He procures his labor very cheap, only two dimes a day for each of the workmen and their board; but he is frequently embarrassed for the want of labor, as he is liable to have a large portion of them seized by the military leaders and pressed into the service as soldiers.

One time during the Walker war his outbuildings where his men sleep, were surrounded at night by a large force, and in the morning, the entire lot were marched off by Col. MENDEZ. Mr. DEJOHN suffered severely by this inroad on his estate, and by dint of bribery he induced MENDEZ to leave him thirty out of the one hundred and thirty, but in the course of a fortnight he had them all back again. They all deserted while on their march to Granada, in parties of five or ten at a time, and by circuitous routes made their way back again to the estate.

With this example of what one American can do in cultivating the cane, one would think these foolish people would encourage other foreigners to come there and do likewise, or at best allow those of their own people who are disposed to work to do so unmolested; but "whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The only article of prodnce now shipped from Nicaragua is hides and deer skins. They are shipped from Realejo on board the steamer *Columbus*, and thence to Panama *en route* to New-York. The steamer *Columbus* touched a few times at San Juan del Sur, the only other port of Nicaragua, but, as that desolate place offered no freight, they have ceased calling there. In fact, San Juan del Sur never possessed any trade or commerce, the transit across the Isthmus being its life and soul. The transit having now ceased more than two years, the place is fast going to ruins, the houses rotting down, grass growing in the streets and from the roofs of its mouldy buildings about the only white inhabitant being the American Consul, who can be seen daily pacing the long corridor of his tavern, the "Pacific Hotel," looking out on the harbor unwhitened by a single sail. Plenty of time on his hands must have Mr. Consul PARKER, ... The road from San Juan del Sur to Virgin Bay, on the shore of Lake Nicaragua, I was surprised to find still in excellent repair. I think they have been working at it lately, in anticipation of the Transit soon opening. It is a good Macadamized road; we have few better ones than this in the States—twelve miles long—a delightful and romantic drive—winding its way along the base of high mountains, and ascending one so gently that one is at the summit before one is aware of it. There you have a magnificent view of Lake Nicaragua, with its volcano of six thousand feet from the waters of the Lake. Should the Transit route be ever opened again, I would advise all lovers of the picturesque to take that route in preference to any other. Virgin Bay is another hard place, presenting the same dilapidated appearance as does San Juan del Sur, and like it depends entirely on the traffic caused by the transit of passengers across the Isthmus. It has one long straight road or rather street, the transit road running down to the lake, where a very fine wharf has been built by the Transit Company. As passengers who embark here for the mouth of the San Juan River are obliged to procure their own supplies for a journey of some twenty hours, the tradesmen at Virgin Bay drive a good business when the semi-monthly caravan of passengers arrives from the Pacific steamers, and they get very remunerating prices too for the articles sold, if you can credit the report of travelers. They look so woe-begone and hungry, —these caterers for the public, at Virgin Bay,—sitting in the doors of their empty houses, or lazily swinging in their hammocks, I could not but feel compassion for them. At the same time, I must confess the thought occurred to me, that the first invoice of hungry travelers who may pass through Virgin Bay will be fully as deserving of sympathy, perhaps, more so, before they leave the place.

Crossing the Transit Road from Virgin Bay, and proceeding northward, you enter the Rivas Department, extending along the shores of Lake Nicaragua for many miles. This Department has been celebrated many years for its immense cocoa estates. Many of them formerly yielded their proprietors incomes from twenty to thirty thousand dollars per annum. One cocoa estate, formerly owned by the Bermudes family, has been known to yield fifty thousand dollars in a single year. This Department has always been the stronghold of the Chamorro Party. They were opposed to the Democratic Party who invited WALKER into the country. After the defeat of the Chamorro party by WALKER, he commenced confiscating these estates right and left; and from the commencement of that foolish act he can date the beginning of his downfall. The owners of the confiscated estates, with their dependents, fled to the opposite side of the lake, among the mountains of Chontales, where they banded together under the leadership of MARTINEZ, the present President. The arbitrary acts of WALKER soon lost him the confidence of his old friends, the Democrats, and what followed is a matter of history.

The town of Rivas at present appears as if it had just been engaged in a siege. The ruined suburbs first strike the eye, and as you enter the Plaza and look around, you can scarcely see a roof but bears the marks of the twenty-four pound shot which were poured on them by the allies. So likewise does St. George, two miles distant from Rivas, exhibit the recent scars of war. St. George was occupied by the allies soon after WALKER made his head-quarters at Rivas; he made three different attacks on the place but was defeated every time, losing many of his best officers.

The country around Rivas also offers the same desolate appearance, as do other portions of Nicaragua. Here you see neglected cocoa-estates, plantain-patches cut down to prevent their falling into the hands of either party, fields that could be cultivated with the least expense of labor allowed to remain wild; while even the hacienda buildings are in the same ruined state as in the time of the war. It seems as if the people had lost all confidence in themselves, as well as in their country and their rulers.

I have more to say in relation to Nicaragua, but time presses and I must close. In my next I will also describe what has or may come under my observation in Costa Rica. I have just had a few minutes' conversation with Gen. LAMAR. He is completely disgusted with Nicaragua; and says, that during the residue of his mission he shall reside in Costa Rica, and not set his foot on the soil of Nicaragua again. The General is in feeble health. A.

The Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the Agitation of the Slavery Question.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 30, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I thank you for your polite invitation to preside at the proposed meeting of the National Men, on Monday evening next. It will not be in my power to attend it, and I must beg you to excuse me. Belonging to neither of the three parties which have candidates in the field, I have had no disposition to render myself responsible for any vote but my own at the coming election. I desired and designed, on the contrary, to keep myself entirely aloof from politics during the present campaign. But, observing a willingness in some quarters to draw my position into doubt, and to throw discredit on my friends, owing to the absence of my name, with others, from the signatures of the recent Whig Address, I cannot hesitate to avail myself of your obliging invitation to avow explicitly the intention which I long ago formed in regard to the particular subject of your meeting.

I have an unchangeable conviction that intemperate Anti-Slavery agitation has been the source of a very large part of the troubles by which our country has been disturbed and harassed for some years past;—that it has done nothing to advance any real interest of freedom, but has provoked and stimulated not a few of the very measures against which it was ostensibly aimed;—that it has impeded and obstructed all other measures for the prosperity and welfare of the people; and that there is little hope of any useful or practical legislation being successfully attempted until Congress shall cease to be a mere ring for the prize-fights of Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery agitators. It is for the highest interest of the whole country that there should be an end of this sectional strife; and I know not how this result can be more effectively promoted than by granting at least a temporary furlough to those of the combatants who, by disposition, or principle, or antecedent circumstances, or connections, are most strongly inclined to prolong and aggravate that strife.

This consideration alone is sufficient to determine my choice between the only two candidates presented to us in the district in which it is my fortune to reside, and it is hardly necessary for me to add that my vote will be given to Colonel HEARD.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.

A COURTESAN MURDERED IN CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati papers have full particulars of another horrible murder, committed in that city on the evening of the 30th. The place of the murder was a house of ill-fame, on Lodge-street, kept by a woman named DAVIS; the victim, a courtesan, who went by the name of KATE BEARRAU; the murderer, CHARLES COOK; and the accessory, WILLIAM SEITER. The circumstances of the case were as follows: Three young men, two of whom were COOK and SEITER, went to the house together on Saturday night, and SEITER made overtures to KATE, which she repelled. He then told her he had "plenty of money," to which she replied that if he had, "he had better give it to his sister." SEITER, who was intoxicated, resented this reference to his sister, telling KATE that "no woman in her position should mention his sister disrespectfully;" then seized her by the waist, and dragged her towards a sofa. She struggled, and he threw her upon the floor, and kicked her twelve times, when she recovered her feet, and seizing a heavy earthenware spittoon, aimed a blow at his head. At this juncture the young man COOK interfered, when the woman split the spittoon upon his head, inflicting a severe wound. This so enraged him that he drew a knife and stabbed the woman in the side. She died in fifteen minutes. The murderer and his accomplice are in jail, and the Coroner's Jury has rendered a verdict against them. The *Commercial* says of COOK, the murderer, that he is but 25 years of age, was liberally educated, but is an idle and dissipated character. The murdered girl, KATE, was an Irishwoman by birth, and is said to have formerly been a traveling companion and mistress of the pugilist Yankee SULLIVAN. Since then she settled in New-Orleans, married and had a child, when she left and went to Cincinnati as chambermaid upon a steamboat. She first applied to the mistress of the house, in which she met her death, for a situation to do the housework, but was advised, on account of her personal charms, to relinquish that comparatively honorable but menial position, and become one of the boarders. Her career was short, and will serve to "point a moral," as many a similar close of life has adorned more than one tale. It is conjectured that BEARRAU was an assumed name.

FROM THE NORTHWESTERN BOUNDARY.—A private letter has been received by a gentleman of this city from a member of the Boundary Commission, appointed to run and mark the boundary line between the United States Territory and the British Possessions, from the Pacific Coast to where the line is already established. It is dated at Camp, on the Bay of Simiahano, Sept. 15. The writer says that the English Commissioners appointed to run the same boundary arrived one year after the American Commissioners, and took the field in August last, the Americans being ahead of them on the survey. It was the expectation of both parties to reach Fort Colville, near the headwaters of the Columbia River, by next Spring, if the Indians do not prove too troublesome. The Indians occupying the country between the Cascade and Rocky Mountains are represented as being far more formidable than Indians generally, as they are more numerous, and are for the most part mounted, and provided with excellent arms and ammunition obtained from the Hudson Bay Company. Their long intercourse with the Company has likewise accustomed them to the use of arms, and rendered them more intelligent than tribes less favorably situated. It was reported that they had routed a company of two hundred white men, while the latter were on their way to the gold-diggings on Fraser's River.—*Washington Star.*

A desperate encounter with a burglar is noticed in the Rochester papers. The residence of Wm. C. Ely, at Clyde, N. Y., was entered on Sunday night by a burglar, who was detected by Mr. Ely. A scuffle ensued, in the course of which Mr. Ely received eleven wounds, some of which are dangerous. The robber escaped.

The Salem *Register* says that on Saturday a fine specimen of the *Mus Norwegicus*, probably the only one ever taken with a hook and line in those waters, was caught from one of the wharves of that City. It has a long and slender tail, and, unlike most fishes, no gills.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858—6 P.M.

The reported rece pts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.	Total.
Ashes, bbls	—	60	—	60
Flour, bbls	1,675	1,552	4,626	7,953
Flour, sacks	—	—	1,553	1,553
Wheat, bushels	8,200	—	9,930	18,130
Corn, bushels	10,300	—	4,750	15,050
Barley, bushels	—	504	—	504
Malt, bushels	—	480	—	480
Provisions, pkgs	766	1,374	259	2,399
Whisky, bbls	444	361	10	815

ASHES—Are in moderate demand, and are steady. Pots, $6; Pearls, $6 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, only 75 bags Maracaibo at 12½c.; and 50 bags Laguayra at 12c. ₱ lb. Received since Oct. 26, 4,200 bags Rio.

Philadelphia Coffee-Trade Statistics.

	1857. Rio.	1857. Other kinds.	1858. Rio.	1858. Other kinds.
Imports, Jan. 1 to Nov. 1, bags	114,996	23,779	89,755	53,944
Stock, Nov. 1	41,828	2,000	6,000	10,227

COTTON—Sales 1,300 bales at previous quotations

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Middling, ₱ lb	12	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜
Middl'g Fair, ₱ lb	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅞

DYEWOODS—Are inactive at unchanged quotations.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, Nov. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Barwood, tons	350	400
Brazilletto Wood, tons	—	30
Camwood, tons	35	—
Fustic, tons	508	62
Lima Wood, tons	250	539
Logwood, tons	2,168	511
Sapan Wood, tons	167	25
Total, tons	3,478	1,567

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour presents no really new feature. The demand is fair for desirable brands, at uniform prices. Sales, 10,250 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ₱ bbl	$3 00@$4 60
Standard Superfine State	4 10@ 4 30
Standard Extra State	4 45@ 4 70
Superfine Western	4 10@ 4 30
Fancy Ohio	4 60@ 4 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 45@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	5 20@ 6 50
Fancy Genesee	5 00@ 5 25
Extra Genesee	5 25@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 25@ 8 00

Canadian continues quiet at old prices; sales 500 bbls. at $4 80@$6 25 for low to choice double extra, ₱ bbl. Southern is in moderate demand at drooping rates; sales 1,300 bbls. at $4@$4 80 for rejected brands; $5@$5 40 for mixed and straight brands, and $5 45@$9 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3 15@$4 10 for fine to superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal continues plenty and heavy, at $4 10@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 50 for Bandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is very quiet and is somewhat nominal to-day. Holders claim very full rates. Buyers are not disposed to pay asking prices. The supply is heavy, though it is not pressed on the market. Sales have been confined to 15,300 bushels, in lots, including red (Winter) Western (reported) at $1 12; mixed Illinois at $1 02; red Genesee at $1 15¾; white Kentucky at $1 43; and poor white Southern at $1 15 ₱ bushel. Corn is in limited demand at about former quotations. Sales 23,500 bushels at 68c.@70c. for fair to choice, and 66c.@67c. for unsound mixed Western, ₱ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 3,200 bushels, at 70c. ₱ bushel. Barley continues plenty and heavy. Sales 21,000 bushels State within a range of from 70c.@80c. ₱ bushel. Oats are in demand at buoyant prices. We quote Western at 50c.@53c.; Canada, at 51c.@53c.; State, at 46c.@48c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, at 41c.@45c., and Southern, at 37c.@42c. ₱ bushel.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston during October:

Flour, bbls	168,349	Oats, bushels	69,956
Flour, half bbls	659	Rye, bushels	950
Corn, sacks	1,200	Shorts, bushels	5,000
Corn, bushels	136,662	Wheat, bushels	26,467

The quantity received in October is the largest ever received in one month at the port of Boston.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good request at firmer rates; sales 1,400 bbls., in lots, at $16 75@$16 90 for Mess, here; an unascertained price for Mess, for future delivery; and $13 60@$13 75 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are very quiet, and somewhat nominal. Shoulders sell at 6¼c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Bacon is sparingly sought after, chiefly at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb. Rough Sides, 7¼c.@7½c.; Smoked Hams, 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Lard is in demand, at buoyant rates; sales 430 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@10¾c. for old; and 10¼c.@10¾c. for new, ₱ lb. Beef is in request at drooping prices; sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$13 for extra do.; $8 50@$10 for Country Mess, $6 50@$7 75 for do Prime, ₱ bbl. Beef Hams, $14@$15 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to good State, and 22c.@26c. for prime to choice State, ₱ lb.

Stock of Groceries in Boston, Nov. 1.

	1857.	1858.
Coffee, bags	10,121	6,400
Coffee, packages	9,753	24,950
Molasses, hhds	6,598	10,289
Molasses, bbls	1,550	—
Sugar, hhds	6,044	3,363
Sugar, bags	17,133	5,373
Sugar, boxes	10,375	8,434

HAY—Sales 1,000 bales at 47½c.@55c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are inactive at old rates. New, 10c.@15c.; old 4c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, and is generally held at from $23@$24 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LIME—Rockland, 75c. for Common, and 87c. for Lump. ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Has been more freely sought after at previous prices. New-Orleans, 33c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 25c.@31c.; Cuba Muscovado, 23c.@27c.; Clayed Cuba, 21c.@23c. ₱ gallon, usual terms. Sales since our last, 300 hhds. Porto Rico on private terms; and 100 bbls. New-Orleans (new crop) at 45c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine have been quiet to-day. Sales have been made of 180 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 51½c., cash. ₱ gallon; and 500 bbls. common Resin, afloat, at $1 60 ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—The leading kinds are in moderate request at previous figures.

RICE—Sales 100 tcs. at $3 37½@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are in demand at full rates. Sales, today, 1,950 hhds., nearly, if not quite, all Cuba, at 6½c.@7¼c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 15,000 lbs. at 10c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls at 22c., cash ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet to day. For Liverpool, there were taken 300 bbls. Resin at 1s. 9d.; and by steamer, 500 boxes Cheese at 40s. For Antwerp, 800 bags Coffee at 30s. ₱ ton, and 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 3d.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

ABRAM KNIGHT & SON'S NAVAL STORES AND OIL CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858.

NAVAL STORES—In Spirits of Turpentine there is a fair business doing, and the market is steady at 52c., cash. Common Resin has advanced since our last issue, and a good demand exists at $1 60, afloat, and $1 67½ from yard. Lots to arrive are worth $1 60, afloat. In other grades there is no change.

OILS—Crude Sperm have been in active demand, with sales of some 3,370 bbls. at prices ranging from $1 20@$1 23, including a small parcel at $1 24, closing with further inquiry. Whale Oil, in consequence of the discouraging news from the fleet, has been in better demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls. to the trade, at 50c.@53c. Linseed is dull at 65c.@66c. Lard is firm at 90c.@95c. for No. 1, Winter.

TALLOW—The transactions of the past week have been small; the market continues firm at 10c. for prime City rendered. Sales amount in all to 50,000 lbs.

LARD—A much better feeling has prevailed since our last issue; the demand has improved, and has been active for future delivery, and with a stock much reduced, prices have advanced ¼c., and close with an upward tendency.

AGENTS AND CANVASSERS

Wanted throughout the United States.
WILLIAMS, STEVENS, WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 363 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,

Desire to secure the services of Agents and Canvassers in every city of the Union, to procure subscribers for the fac-simile of F. E. CHURCH'S original picture,

THE GREAT FALL, NIAGARA,

In connection with the PECULIAR ADVANTAGES detailed in the prospectuses of the same, which will be forwarded on application.

N. B.—Agents will apply as above, and must, in all cases, furnish first-rate guaranteed security.

SMOKED MEATS AND MESS PORK.
PRICES REDUCED.

VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers, No. 302 Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following prices for cash:

Smoked City-cured Hams	11c. to 11¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams	9¾c. to 9¾c.
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders	7¾c. to 7¾c.
Smoked City-cured Shoulders	8c. to 8¾c.
Smoked Bacon	10¾c. to 11c.

Bagged Meats ¼c. ₱ lb. extra.

Mess Pork, $17 50.
Dutchess County Mess, $17 50.
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, 11¾c. to 12c.
N. B.—No orders filled except for cash.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON THE 23d ULTIMO. two letters, one addressed GEO W. WARREN, BARRY & CO., Boston, Mass., and containing their note, dated Boston, Sept. 20th, 1858, at 4 months, for $703 79, and payable to their own order; the other, addressed THOMAS J. HOMER, Boston, Mass., and containing City Bank of Boston's draft, at sight, on Manhattan Company, New-York, for $738; also BROMLEE, HOMER & CO.'S note, dated Boston, Aug. 24, at 8 months, for $671 55, and payable to their own order. Payment of the above having been stopped, the public are cautioned against negoti

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV 3, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Italian Opera—Mlle. Piccolomini—Il Trovatore.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Jessie Brown.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The Obstinate Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Wheat and Chaff—Dying for Love.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Camille—Black-Eyed Susan—State Secrets.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Lost Treasure—Wallace—Honeymoon.

BOWERY THEATRE—New-York and Brooklyn—Lost Treasure.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Thiodon's Theatre of Art—Dr. Valentine.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestria.

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Vigo*, hence for Liverpool, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at 10½ o'clock of that day.

The Mails for California, and the South American ports on the Pacific, will close at the New-York Post-Office on Friday next, at 1 P. M.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail.....6½ A.M.
Western Mail and Erie Railroad....8½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail.....7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....8½ A.M. and 1½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat.....3 P.M.

The Overland Mail for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A.M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland."

☞ Messrs. Osband & Carhart, Chicago, Ill., will supply those who want the Daily or Weekly Times. Single copies, by the week or month, can be obtained on application to them.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The New-York election, yesterday, gave the Democratic ticket in the City about nineteen thousand plurality over the Republican, and twelve thousand majority over all. This on the Governor. The County ticket, not yet canvassed, has probably gone the same way. For Congress, Mr. Briggs, Fusion, supersedes Mr. Ward in the Seventh District, and Mr. Clark, Anti-Lecompton, is reëlected in the Eighth District. Mr. Sickles and Mr. Cochrane, Democrats, are reëlected. Out of the City, the partial returns favor the success of Mr. Morgan, Republican, for Governor, and the election of twenty-eight or twenty-nine Republican Congressmen.

The election in Massachuset s resulted in the complete success of the Republicans. Gov. Banks is reëlected by a handsome majority over Beach, (Democrat,) and the whole Republican State ticket is elected. We have full returns from seventy cities and towns in the State, which give Banks a majority of 9,000. The Administration have gained nothing, except the election of Caleb Cushing to the lower House of the Legislature. Eleven Republican members of Congress (the entire State delegation) are probably elected. Mr. Burlingame is reëlected from the Fifth District over Heard. In the Fourth District, Alexander H. Rice (Republican) beats Waldron by 1,000 majority. In the Sixth District Alley (Republican) is probably elected over Goodis B. Loring.

Up to the time of going to press (2 A. M.) no returns from New-Jersey, Illinois, Michigan or Wisconsin, have reached us.

From Delaware, the only returns we have is a portion of the City of Wilmington, which gives the Opposition a majority.

The steamship *Fulton*, from Southampton on the 20th ult., arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her advices are additional to those received by the *Indian*, as the latter brought no London files of the morning she left. There is little of serious moment. France is busy with the two branches of the Portuguese family, having quarrels on hand with the courts of Lisbon and Rio. Neither is likely to eventuate in hostilities. The Emperor has remonstrated with the Papal Government in regard to the baptism of the Hebrew child of the Mortara family. The Queen of England had left Balmoral for London. The latest advices left her at Edinburg. Parliament had been prorogued to the 18th of November. The story of the assassination of the French and English Consuls at Tetuan proves to have been a fabrication. From China, a Paris paper has information that Keying, the veteran diplomatist, is still living, though imprisoned.

Our advices from Vera Cruz are to the 22d ult. They embody nothing reliable as to the condition of affairs in the interior, as the means of intercourse are wholly suspended. Mr. Forsyth, the late American Minister, who was to have left Vera Cruz on the 18th, had not, according to the papers, arrived from the capital up to the 22d. The intelligence from the Southern States exhibits a rapid advance of the liberal cause.

A horrible murder was committed in a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati, on Saturday evening. The victim was a courtesan, who was known by the name of Kate Brannan; the murderer, a young man of 25 years of age, Charles Cook, who had visited the house in company with two others, one of whom, named Seitze, resented a fancied insult to his sister, and assaulted the woman Kate. Cook interfered in the quarrel, and stabbed the woman, who died in fifteen minutes. Cook and Seitze are under arrest.

The Delaware Bank, at Delhi, N. Y., was entered by burglars on Sunday night, and robbed of $37,000. A reward of $3,000 is offered for the detection of the robbers.

Thanksgiving in Maryland is appointed for Thursday, Nov. 25—the eighth State which has selected that day.

The General Markets, yesterday, were moderately active for Cotton and desirable lots of Flour. Wheat and Corn were sparingly dealt in. Barley was plenty and depressed. Sugars, Provisions and Tobacco were in good request. The movements in other branches of trade were somewhat restricted.

The Elections—New-York.

The partial returns from the interior, coupled with a diminished Democratic majority in the City, received to the hour of sending the first edition of The Times to press, this morning, render it pretty certain that Edwin D. Morgan, the Republican candidate, is made Governor of New-York.

Judge Parker, his Democratic opponent, goes out of the City with 19,400 majority, a reduction since last year of four thousand. The heavy vote for Morgan in the city of Buffalo indicates a Democratic loss of 2,000 or 2,500 in the County of Erie, while the general complexion of the township returns from other Counties makes it almost certain, without further evidence, that the Democratic plurality of 18,057 in the State last year has been overcome, and Mr. Morgan triumphantly elected. The vote for the American candidate fell below that of 1857 in the City. It is yet too soon to judge of his relative strength in the interior.

The election of Mr. Morgan carries with it the entire Republican State ticket, while the fusion between the Americans and Republicans in nearly all the Congressional Districts, and the nomination by the same parties of an Anti-Lecompton Democrat in Albany, have left the Administration but three successful members thus far to the next Congress, out of a delegation of thirty-three, with the bare chance for two others outside the City and County. These are Messrs. Sickles and Cochrane, reëlected; and Mr. Barr, in place of Mr. Kelly, who is made Sheriff.

The Assembly is no doubt Republican. The Senate holds over from last year.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

What has become of the Atlantic Telegraph? We do not mean the Cable, for everybody understands the position of that extensive, historical ligament. But what has become of that *ideal* transatlantic Telegraph which two months ago filled everybody's mind and left the impression that for the next ten years nothing would be considered worthy of a thought, except that stupendous achievement of science and money which had brought the two hemispheres into immediate contact? The whole thing seems to have vanished from the speech and the thoughts of men. Nobody talks of the Telegraph any longer. No newspaper issues hourly bulletins concerning the health of Mr. Field; the enormous grasp and magnificent sweep of American enterprise are no longer celebrated in prose or verse,—and people talk of other things than the electric current, the annihilation of time and the inestimable luxury of hourly intercourse with those worn-out despotisms for whom we have been in the habit of expressing such intense contempt. The whole thing seems to have gone down with the Comet, or faded from the public mind with the glare of the illumination which celebrated the great event that has not yet taken place. Everybody seems to have forgotten all about the Telegraph, and we are not at all sure that it would have occurred to us as a topic of comment, but for the announcement in yesterday's London news that the Telegraph shares had again fallen and were quoted at £300 to £330 per share, or about double the price of Erie Railroad stocks.

It is, indeed, remembered that the Telegraph was once supposed to have been constructed, and some very remarkable demonstrations took place by way of celebrating that event. But with the usual perverseness of all reactions from great excitement, the public mind now goes to the opposite extreme,—and, if you can engage any average man in conversation on the subject, the chances are two to one that he will express his belief that the whole thing was a swindle,—that no communication was ever sent through the Cable, and that the pretext that messages had been received was merely intended to enable stockholders to sell the shares they had on hand. We have upon our table at this moment several communications claiming to demonstrate, by comparison of dates, the flagrant and palpable deceptions practised upon the public by some of the managers of the enterprise. One writer quotes the letter of Mr. George Saward, Secretary and Manager of the Company, dated at London, Aug. 17, stating that on the day before the Queen's Message to the President, "consisting of 99 words, had been *received by Newfoundland* in 67 minutes,—and *repeated back to Valentia* to test its accuracy and was found to have been taken with great exactness,"—when, in point of fact, as it afterwards turned out, only twenty-two words,—less than *one-third* of the Message was received that day either way. But these inferences or suspicions are exaggerated. That the collision of the *Europa* and *Arabia* was telegraphed by the Cable there can be no doubt, as it was published in London only two days after it occurred. And one instance is as good as a thousand to establish the fact and the feasibility of such communication. Indeed it is said in London, and we believe with truth, that the British Government sent a dispatch through the line to Canada, countermanding an order previously given for the dispatch of 2,000 troops to India; and the opinion has been expressed that having once thus used the line themselves, the British Government will be bound to pay the subsidy promised from the date of its completion. Upon this point, however, we presume the Government itself will hold a different opinion,—and in view of their plans and hopes for the future it is not likely that this claim, though now hinted by shareholders, will ever be pressed by the Company.

It is pretty well established that thus far the Transatlantic Telegraph is a dead failure. The Cable has indeed been laid,—but practically that is the worst feature of the case, for being at the bottom of the sea, and useless, it is lost and the money it cost is equally sunk. Experimenting of one sort or another is still continued at the other end, but with no hope of reëstablishing communication. Indeed it is said that another break has been discovered, and preparations are in process for disbanding the whole *corps* of workmen and abandoning the attempt to make this Cable work. The enterprise thus far has established two points of great importance—first that a cable *can be laid*, and secondly that the electric current can be made to traverse its whole length. Beyond this nothing has been done. It is very clear that nothing whatever is yet known of the best form and structure for such a cable. The present Cable is clearly and unmistakably unfit for use;—that *fact* is demonstrated, but the reasons are still unknown. It has been suggested to us, and with great show of reason, that the outside or protecting wires, being a coil, would naturally yield to a heavy strain, which must *break* the inner or conducting wire, which is practically a single straight rod, and which is thus forced to sustain the whole weight, which only *untwists* the outer covering. But this is only conjecture, though it should be put to the test of experiment before any new cable is made upon the same plan. The whole subject must evidently be studied anew before capitalists can be found to risk their money in a fresh attempt. Indeed, we do not consider it quite certain that the experiment can be easily renewed as a private enterprise. The sum of money required is too large, the result is too doubtful, and the experience thus far has been too disastrous to encourage the hope that private individuals will rush at once into a new subscription. An endeavor will probably be made to induce the British Government to undertake the construction of the cable and the establishment of the line, and at all events to contribute largely, by direct gift, to its completion. And there are many reasons why such an application should receive favorable consideration. The interest of the British Government in the work is infinitely greater than that of any other party. So long as England holds her American colonies, an immediate communication with them is a matter of the greatest importance even in a pecuniary point of view. The single dispatch, countermanding the order for sending 2,000 troops to India, probably saved at least $200,000 to her treasury.

This line of Telegraph is now and must always be thoroughly and exclusively a British line. Both its ends rest upon British soil, and are under the jurisdiction of British law; and in spite of all the fine hopes and expectations that have been expressed upon this subject, it will remain a British institution. Its "neutrality" may be solicited and even guaranteed, but even then it can amount to nothing. What would such a guarantee be worth in the event of a war between Great Britain and the United States? Does anybody suppose for a moment that Great Britain, having complete control of such a means of communication, would hesitate to [illegible] run, because the telegraph was "neutral?" It would be quite as sensible to expect her army or her navy to remain neutral in such a case. No such a stipulation would be worth a straw, and it is not worth while for our Government or people to indulge in any illusions upon this point. Any telegraph line that may be built upon that route will be a British line. The present Company is almost wholly European in all respects. The telegraph was treated in the delirious and absurd excitement which followed its completion as an *American* affair,—upon what grounds it is not easy to conceive. It was stated that American capital had made it,—but this was very wide of the mark. There are a few energetic and wealthy American gentlemen in England and here at home who hold stock in it, but the whole amount of money furnished by them did not reach *one-fifth* of the capital of the Company. There were in all 350 shares of $5,000 each, making an aggregate of $1,750,000 paid in. Of this only 61 shares, or $305,000, were held by Americans on either side the Atlantic. Our Government acted with great liberality in furnishing a vessel to aid in laying the cable, and in promising a large subsidy for its support after it should go into operation, considering the comparatively small interest of Americans in its construction. Before any new attempt is made to complete the work, we trust our Government and people will become more familiar with the uses to which, in certain emergencies, it will be applied.

American Diplomacy in China.

British opinion has clearly not yet attained that ascetic elevation which would enable it to contemplate the progress of this country with satisfaction. Every forward step is measured with grudging nicety of inspection; and if the price of each gain falls short of that which England has to pay, or if the gain be greater, all the querulous characteristics of John Bull find uncurbed vent. The American treaty with China elicits the latest manifestation of this infirmity. In another column we reproduce an article of the London *Times* reviewing with undisguised acerbity the diplomatic labors of Commissioner Reed, drawing the materials of its case from some secret history of the negotiations at Tien-tsin, as yet not given, and which may never be given, to the public. The American treaty is estimated as little better than worthless; the imputation of intriguing with Count Putiatine and the Chinese Commissioners to defeat the objects of Lord Elgin and Baron Gros, is reiterated on the strength of these recondite sources of information; and we are advised, in conclusion, that the standing of the Americans in Chinese estimation is so lowered by this pacific policy, that our efforts have secured no substantial advantage.

Upon a careful retrospection of the business, however, we see no reason to regret the course which the *Times* thus regards as at once ignominious and unfruitful. The outbreak of the difficulties at Canton found our Government on the verge of dispatching a Commissioner to China to negotiate a new treaty in the place of that secured by Mr. Caleb Cushing, which by its own limitation expired in 1856. There was nothing in the transactions at Whampoa to convert this pacific intent into a warlike demonstration; and when, therefore, application was made to the Washington executive to join the Anglo-French alliance, it was met by reference to the early and consistent policy of the Government, which forbade foreign associations for such objects, and to the fact that whatever might be the case with the English and French, there was no earthly ground of hostility or even of menace operative in our case. General Cass in his letter of April 10, 1857, to Lord Napier, written long before the course and result of events in the East could have been foreseen, this view of our attitude in the business was distinctly set forth; and no less distinctly in the instructions to Mr. Reed, which were at the same time made public. It was with the amplest knowledge of the line of conduct thus proposed that the advent of our representative in the China seas was hailed by the other Commissioners, who forthwith cordially accepted his companionship on the ascertained conditions. From this point forward we are fortunately able to meet the secret memoirs upon which the *Times* bases its misrepresentations with evidence from the highest authorities, whose opportunities of knowing every detail were unequaled, and whose veracity is unquestionable. We refer to the able and extended correspondence of this paper, written from the scene of the negotiations by persons cognizant of their successive steps, and whose presence and testimony outweigh any of the unverified memoranda relied upon by our London contemporary. This unimpeachable evidence shows that every step of the allied Commissioners was taken in consultation with the American and Russian Envoys; that the neutral attitude of the two latter alone availed to overcome the reluctance of the Chinese to accede to the exorbitant demands of the former; that at Tien-tsin, under instructions which only reached him there, Lord Elgin was powerless to advance upon Peking, and that but for the neutrality of Mr. Reed and Count Putiatine, two of the main objects of the English Minister, namely, the residence of Ambassadors at Peking, and free transit for foreigners throughout the Empire, might have been thwarted. In fact, going as they did, in the character of friendly powers, the Russians and Americans obtained exceedingly liberal concessions, and all they could justly ask; all probably they would have sought had they gone with every hostile demonstration. It is more than questionable whether many of the points secured by Lord Elgin may not prove infinitely mischievous. It is doubted, whether the permanent residence of envoys at the capital will be productive of any good, while it will seriously interfere with the machinery of the Chinese Government. It is more than doubted whether the independent jurisdiction yielded to the foreign consulates, and the permission furnished to foreigners, indiscriminately, to traverse the Empire, and spread that spirit of lawlessness and demoralization which now characterize every point on the coast haunted by the barbarians; whether the privileges granted to foreign traders and foreign shipping, embracing the new tonnage duties and the new tariffs, destined as they are to place the internal and coastwise commerce and transportation of the empire in other than native hands, thus prostrating the chief reliance of the Government for revenue, and at the same time impoverishing its subjects; it is more than doubtful, we say, whether the early result of these inconsiderate demands will not be the overthrow of the only Government possible for China, and the substitution of an anarchy, which will extend to the whole surface of the empire that spectacle of ruin and wrong which is now presented by the territory occupied by the rebels along the Yang-tse. In that case, treaties, commerce and immunities must be alike worthless. It is for the *Times* to determine, upon more mature scrutiny, whether, in its excessive anxiety to deplete the Chinese resources, it has not inaugurated a system which will hasten their utter exhaustion. The American requirements were restrained within limits consistent with the maintenance of the empire and order, without which all that makes the trade of China of any value must presently disappear. In disregarding this precaution, the English, there is reason seriously to apprehend, have imperilled the stability of the existing dynasty; a dynasty, it may be added, which has exhibited every readiness, in spite of reiterated and indeed incessant wrongs experienced at the hands of the English and Portuguese, to concede everything reasonable to foreign trade, and to fulfill religiously every engagement. In truth, were the history of Chinese wrongs from these two sources fairly written, there would be no room to wonder why the English are so cordially hated in China.

The provocation that, after all, underlies this remarkable assault of the *Times*, is the fact that, out of this disagreeable business, the United States has issued without the guilt of a gratuitous war, without impairing its influence with the Chinese people, and yet with a great share of the advantages which the opening of China to the world will bring. The question of magnanimity is of little moment; yet we can hardly conceive of a policy more deficient in that characteristic than the one the *Times* reproaches us with not having adopted. Without a shadow of a cause, to have joined in a general attack upon a government, friendly, unoffending and helpless; a government which, without coercion, had negotiated a treaty of the utmost value to our commerce, and stood ready to negotiate another, would certainly have entitled us to an epithet quite different from that now denied us. As it is, we are without such ground of self-reproach; we have secured advantages which must make the bulk of Chinese commerce and Chinese carrying trade our own; and while doing all this, we have earned for ourselves a measure of respect and good-will among the Chinese, which no Englishman can ever secure. It is a fair type of the popular feeling in the Empire, and a sufficient response to the sneer of our British cotemporary about "American man hereafter being only number two class Englishman," that in the late manifestoes of the Kwangtung braves, beneath the terrors of which the British of Hong Kong and the Portuguese of Macao, were stripped of all Chinese servants and Chinese trade and intercourse, that the most ample reservations were made in behalf of the Americans as friends of the Chinaman, everywhere to be befriended. With the method and the products, therefore, of the Reed Treaty, we have every reason to be satisfied, and we may indulge the satisfaction without any of the shame the *Times* persistently tenders us. Let us be content.

There is one point in this remarkable article which deserves passing notice. The London *Times* writes with the American treaty in full before it, quoting its actual language, while our own press and people have been gratified with the merest and barest outline. Is it not high time our State Department abandoned its needless reserve, and gave to the American public a document which is immediately interesting to them who have it not, and a matter of indifference to those who have it?

The Paraguay Expedition.

The habitual readers of the Times do not need to be reminded that we have never been among those who have measured the wisdom or the honesty of a Government solely by the amount of money which it has required for the public service. We advocate and have always insisted on prudence and economy in the expenditure of the public money; but we are, at the same time, opposed to undignified penuriousness or ill-timed parsimony. And while we are as ready as the most rigid economist can desire to condemn unnecessary extravagance wherever it is practiced, we are equally ready to understand that increased disbursements are likely to be not only compatible with, but even inseparable from, new acquisitions and extraordinary emergencies. Indeed, we believe that of the two evils, we would rather see a little extravagant, if honest, liberality in the expenditure of the country, than a display of petty economy which would render any branch of the public service inefficient or tend to bring us into contempt—and it is this feeling which has induced us to look somewhat closely into the *matériel* of the Paraguay Expedition.

It will be readily understood that we are not now arguing either the necessity, the policy, or the propriety of that expedition. Our present remarks would apply to any expedition, with objects quite as righteous and as unexceptionable as, by the reader's leave, we will, for the sake of argument, assume the one now under consideration to be. We will accept the necessity for the naval demonstration against Paraguay, but we ask attention to the miserable means which compose the American fleet destined for that purpose.

This fleet is somewhat magniloquently described as carrying some 2,800 men and 190 guns—which armament we concede is quite sufficient, under the management of American seamen, to reduce Paraguay to any terms we might impose. But it happens that, of the 190 guns so liberally set out on paper, there are not more than 20 or 25 that are ever likely to go up the river as far as Asuncion, where, it appears, our great demonstration is to be made. The Paraguay River is said to contain not over nine feet of water, which difficulty will effectually prevent the *Sabine*, *St. Lawrence*, *Perry*, *Bainbridge*, *Dolphin*, *Falmouth*, *Preble* and *Fulton* from taking any part in the hostile proceedings, or from progressing much further on the way to Asuncion than the junction of the Parana and Paraguay Rivers. The actual demonstration, then, in ships and guns, must necessarily devolve on the "Cromwell line" of steamers, which have hitherto figured in the newspapers in a very different kind of service—namely, as peaceful carriers of freight and passengers between this port and Baltimore, for which occupation, indeed, we believe them to be eminently fitted. These Cromwell steamers and two British boats, the *America* and the *Canada*, which are represented as being of the same class as the steamers that ply daily between New-York and Boston, are the vessels which are to do all the fighting at Asuncion, if indeed the whole affair does not end in that peaceful kind of smoke which belongs to national salutes rather than to national warfare. These, then, being the vessels to which American naval honor is to be intrusted in an encounter with one of the weakest Governments in the world, it behooves us to look well and earnestly into their character and qualifications for the service, and indeed this consideration ought to be given to the subject at once, and while there is yet time to escape ridicule and dishonor. If we were to be beaten in a naval engagement with France or England, we could afford to stand up under the disgrace for a little while and until we could wipe it out with another tune on the same fiddle. But if we should be beaten off by the people of Paraguay—if our vessels should have to come home repulsed—or, worse still, if, catching a tartar, our ships were never permitted to come home again at all,—we confess that we do not very well see how we should get over the disgrace of a beating from a no doubt very respectable, but certainly a very "picayunish" enemy. To go out for wool and come home shorn is a very disagreeable operation at the best of times, but to go out to beat Paraguay and to get a beating from Paraguay instead, would not only slightly astonish, but would even be apt considerably to mortify us into the bargain. Even Don Quixote got his face frightfully scarred by a cat for whose attacks he was unprepared, and we all remember the fable of Bruin and the Bees.

We would, therefore, seriously ask the Administration to consider whether merchant steamers, built for carrying freight and passengers, are fit vessels for American war purposes. We would beg the Government to assure itself beyond a peradventure that these vessels, if they receive a shot or two a-piece would be fit for anything but sinking afterwards. We confess that we have our doubts on this point. We submit that we never saw a river steamer that we judged capable of sustaining a broadside, and we would go even further and say that we don't believe any member of the Government ever saw one either.

The question, then, naturally arises—If we have occasion to make war on Paraguay in the heart of her territory, why have we not steam-gunboats, as the English and French have? If our quarrel is just, and we are driven to war in vindication of our rights, no money, rightly expended in such a war, would be denied by the people. If we are correct in fighting Paraguay, and if Paraguay can only be fought by war vessels of light draught, let us by all means have those war vessels. They will, of course, cost money, but they will be effective—they will do what we desire should be done, and will belong to us after the fighting is over. But when, instead of doing properly at first what must be done at last, we begin by chartering unsuitable vessels, at a large monthly cost, with every risk save the stout American hearts on board against us, we shall find that our economy is a false one, and our management a total failure. There may be prolonged delays even after the vessels have arrived as far in South American rivers as they can go; and then we shall begin to find that the expense of these chartered steamers will be larger than it would have cost us to build really good, serviceable vessels.

It is possible that the Government does not expect really to have to fight Paraguay in the end. The idea may be that we shall only have to appear in the river to bring Lopez to terms. This may or may not prove to be the case. But it is quite certain that we have no business to act on any such calculations. If we go there at all, we should go prepared to make Paraguay sick of fighting in a very short time; and this we should do at the least possible expense to the public purse. But to send thither river steamboats and merchant ships totally unfitted for the purposes of war, is only to make ourselves supremely ridiculous, and to risk disgrace to our arms and ruin to our *prestige* not only in a quarter where we have hitherto stood in high repute, but in all parts of the world, besides incurring unnecessary and unpardonably extravagant expense.

But apart from other considerations, we do not know that it would be a very bad thing for us if we were to keep a few light draught steamers-of-war on hand. We do not believe, for example, that Great Britain, backed by her gunboats, would feel less disposed to be "bumptious" towards a Power not possessing gunboats, than she used formerly to be when other means of offence and defence were similarly unequal. We do not want many of these vessels, but some few would not be undesirable property in these times, especially in view of the Paraguay Expedition; at any rate, we could better afford to pay for six gun-boats than to lose the services this Winter of the steamer which was built ostensibly to cruise off the coast for the relief of inward-bound vessels in distress—but which has been pressed into the Paraguay war to furnish, with her sister vessels, the only valuable ships, we believe, in the whole squadron.

It may be that the whole Paraguay business will end in smoke, and that the expedition is sent out with the same views as those which actuated the search after the British gun-boat *Styx* by the steamer *Arctic*, which certain newspapers boasted was to have brought in the gun-boat a prize, but which broke down one day out of New-York, and was 16 days in getting to Havana.

The Wreck of the Austria Again.

The advices from Europe by the *Fulton* furnish us with a piece of intelligence, which is, to say the least, extremely painful, and which will require a very lucid explanation before we shall be able to contemplate its disclosures without a feeling of national horror.

It will be remembered that when the Captain of the *Arabian* reported having fallen in with the burning steamer *Austria*, he stated that he saw a vessel two or three miles to leeward. This vessel, which afterwards turned out to be the French bark *Maurice*, from Newfoundland bound to Nantes, was so fortunate as to be the means of saving sixty-seven of the *Austria's* passengers. Capt. Renaud, her commander, in his report to the owners, Messrs. Botery & Gresle, of Nantes, mentions that while engaged in the performance of this most arduous but most noble duty, *three* vessels passed them without deviating from their course, though they were near enough to ascertain the precarious position of the steamer and the task in which Capt. Renaud was so worthily engaged.

What vessels two of those mentioned by Captain Renaud could have been, we are yet unable to learn; but the following passage in the foreign shipping intelligence is suggestive of an accusation which will cause deep regret to the public here, since it points to the American Captain of an American ship as one of those who so strangely and culpably neglected a duty which we are glad to say it is not the custom of American Captains to overlook:

"The *Pepperell* has arrived at Bordeaux from New-York. This vessel reports falling in, on the 14th September, in lat. 45° 52', long. 41° 20', with a large steamer on fire, one ship lying by her! The *Pepperell* appears to have passed on her way."

This is an astounding piece of information concerning a vessel under the American flag. To see the disabled steamer burning—to know that there must be many passengers on board; and yet to leave her, satisfied because there was *one* other vessel along side! The flush of national shame mantles [illegible] so dreadful a charge against an American name. Was there nothing in the [illegible] him that sailed upon the seas to [illegible] his share of the work with the French vessel? Was there none of that feeling of [illegible] which belongs to the national character in the creature's heart when he behold a fellow-creature doing, alone, what an American should—and any other American would—have turned to share in?

The first feeling on an occasion like this should be a desire to record in the fullest manner our admiration of the noble conduct of Captain Renaud, of the *Maurice*, whose report in another column of to-day's paper our readers will peruse with interest, and to whose conduct every man in this country will accord his highest admiration. Captain Renaud's statement, too, is as modest as his conduct was praiseworthy, and our acknowledgments of his noble and active humanity should [illegible] have been made. But we confess that [illegible] is, mingled with our feelings of admiration for the French captain, so much of regret and shame for our own countrymen, that we were unconsciously led to consider the last subject first. We do hope that there was some sensible reason—it must indeed be terrible to be sufficient for this apparently brutal and disgraceful neglect by the captain of the American ship *Pepperell*, of the dearest and most primal duty of a seaman. We do hope and trust that he can prove that his own vessel was on fire or was in a sinking condition, or give some other good reason for this otherwise most detestably, dastardly and disgraceful act.

In Capt. Renaud's Report, which so closely coincides with that of the captain of the *Pepperell* in respect to the relative position of the vessels as to make the case very black indeed against the American ship, Mr. Renaud says:

"While I was lying to, effecting a salvage, (of passengers,) three vessels passed in sight. I distinguished their hulls, and consequently the captains of those ships must have clearly seen the duty I was fulfilling, and which was theirs likewise. But these gentlemen sailed away from the calamity, and did not reflect that their fellow-men stood in need of their assistance. *I comfort myself with the hope that they were not Frenchmen.*"

Capt. Renaud may well comfort himself with such a hope, while we are left, by the corroborative evidence before us, to deplore that one of them was (*proh pudor!*) an American. We wish to hear what excuse he has to offer—but we may tell him beforehand that unless he can adduce a very good and sufficient one, his return to the United States will not confer much pleasure on any true man here, nor be likely to draw forth any cordiality or cheerfulness in the way of welcome. He can "pass on his way" elsewhere, as he did when he saved the steamer in flames at sea. We don't want him.

Mr. Butterfield's Overland Mail.—The enterprising gentleman who presides over the California Mail Route Company is reported to be making application at Washington for military protection against Indians. Hitherto, during the few weeks the line has been in operation, the savages have caused little or no trouble; but such a state of things cannot be expected to continue. At least, we must infer that this is Mr. Butterfield's opinion. There can be little doubt that the Government will accede to his request. The Overland Mail is regarded with favor both by the Federal authorities and the people. The West, especially, is almost as much excited concerning it as the whole country was two months ago about the Atlantic Telegraph.

The enterprise is already a *success*, and has its intrinsic importance. But that importance consists not so much in what the overland mail can accomplish, as in the promise it holds out. All that it has done, or is capable of, is small enough. Half a dozen passengers and a limited quantity of mail matter reach us weekly from San Francisco. Nor can the mail by this channel be expected to anticipate that which comes round by the Isthmus. Evidently the overland stage route is unsatisfactory, so far as it assumes to furnish adequate communication with California. But it does show the feasibility of maintaining a regular transit across the Continent, thus foreshadowing the great want of the day, a railway from New-York to San Francisco. Our Pacific possessions are constantly becoming more important. Even in California itself, the natural resources of the country are but beginning to be developed, and if we need a railroad now, how much more necessary will it be when the China trade centres at San Francisco. It is impossible to overestimate the commercial importance of recent events in China. That vast Empire, where nearly half the wealth and population of the world have so long been shut in, is henceforth to be open to the rest of mankind. Our own country will be among the most favored in respect to the traffic of the Celestial Empire, and from her situation California must be its American depôt. Whatever enterprise or improvement facilitates the intercourse between our Atlantic States and the Pacific seaboard, cannot cost more than it will be worth, and cannot be realized too soon.

A Gross Abuse.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In taking up a Sunday paper, yesterday—a thing I rarely do—I was surprised to behold in its columns a story based upon the Thirtieth-street tragedy, and mentioning *facts* and *names* in full. I am aware that the fertile imagination of the writer is worthy of wonder, for he seizes every notorious murder or accident which takes place, and serves it up in its most attractive form to satisfy the morbid appetite of the rising generation. He ends his sketches invariably with a moral, which morals are far more easily for him to preach than to practice. It is a moral degradation, Sir, a crying sin which should be put down—I mean especially all articles of a personal nature. It were enough for that unhappy family and their afflicted friends, that a deed of horror is done in their midst, as in the case of the Gouldy family, but to bruit the tragedy abroad as a newspaper story, to invade the domestic circle in their trouble and affliction, were a cruel thing. The deed is bad enough, and is past; but a respectable family and respectable friends should be spared. A newspaper writer may weave a story from the woof of daily events, but there is no need of personalities. One would suppose that a man of talents, *no matter how small*, would know enough not to lay open the feelings of a private family and probe the wound afresh. The author of the piece which I refer to, is a sailor, or has been a sailor by profession, but is only such in name, for, with all his vices, a sailor is noble and generous to the suffering, which the writer of this scandalous story is not. Private feelings should not be sacrificed for the benefit of the public, and an indirect attack of this kind is like plunging the dagger of the assassin in the heart of a foe after he is fallen. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

JUSTICIA.

A Model Judge.—One of the morning papers contains an advertisement signed by Florence McCarthy, one of the Judges of the Marine Court, offering to bet $100 or $1,000 that George H. Purser will not be elected to the office of Comptroller. If any arrests should be made for violation of the law against betting on elections, the Marine Court would be a capital tribunal for the trial of the case.

Academy of Music.—The "Trovatore" will be played to-night for the second time, with Piccolomini, D'Angri, Seffani, Florenza and Ghioni in the cast.

The Jews of New Orleans have contributed $150 for the New-Orleans sick.

MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz a Fortnight Later.

We have files of the Vera Cruz *Progreso* to the 22d October, inclusive.

On the subject of the rout of VIDAURRI, already announced, we find nothing later in them. The account of the Zuloaga Government are discredited. The report of the triumph of DEGOLLADO over CASANOVA, at Guadalajara, is fully confirmed; and he is stated to have a well-armed and equipped force of 5,000 men, and to be threatening Tulancingo.

ZUAZUA, on taking San Luis Potosi, banished the bishop and thirty priests to the Rio Bravo.

A forced loan of $90,000 had been imposed on the clergy of Morelia.

The canton of Minatitlan is announced to be quite under Constitutional rule. The Ayuntamiento of Tiacatalpam have passed a vote of thanks to the Juarez Government for making arrangements for the construction of a road from Minatitlan to the San Juan Pass.

CONDE, who had been sent with an escort to convey money to ECHEAGARAY, had been unable to effect this object, and was reported to have been ordered to return to the capital. A person arrived at Vera Cruz reported that he had been seen at San Martin Texmelucan, with about 200 men.

There has been some fighting in the neighborhood of Lagos, of which the Constitutionalists appear to have ultimately gained possession. A prize of $229,000 had been fallen in with by the captors, immediately previous, at a convent in the neighborhood.

ALATRISTE is reported at Tesiutlan, with a well-armed and equipped force of 2,000 men, and about to take the field against the Reactionists in Puebla.

In Chiapas, the cause of the Liberals is reported progressing. A small force routed a body of Constitutionalists, on the 18th ult., killing 16 and wounding 30.

A report of General ALVAREZ's forces, under General ZARAGOZA, gained a victory, on the 7th, over a Reactionist corps, in the neighborhood of Coatepec Costales. The death of ALVAREZ had been again reported, and again contradicted.

Minatitlan had been declared in a state of siege by the Zuloaguero Government; and General ESPEJO had handed over the command to General D. LEON TARRE. The *Progreso* remarks that such changes as this are generally prophetic of the overthrow of the reactionary influence, and prays that so this may prove.

Tlascala had been taken by the Liberals, without an encounter, the Reactionist forces abandoning it, with all their arms, ammunition and provisions, on their approach.

A long account is published of the execution affair of the assassins of SAN VICENTE, in December, 1856, and of the particulars of their crime; but these are generally too well known to those who interest themselves in Mexican affairs to need repetition.

MR. FORSYTH, U. S. Minister, was expected at Vera Cruz on the 18th inst., to embark on the *Plymouth*, for this country, but later papers give no account of his arrival.

The JUAREZ Government has published a decree, allowing of the export from Vera Cruz of foreign money, free of duty, at any time, while the Government shall not occupy the capital, and either in the same or other coinage. Only the importing parties themselves will be allowed this privilege. The money must be entered on the bill of lading, in the same manner as other commodities imported.

THE NIAGARA RIVER—TELEGRAPHIC CABLE.—A submarine cable was laid across the Niagara River, near the foot of Albany-street, below the ice-breaker erected by the Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Company, on Saturday afternoon. The cable is about an inch and a half in diameter, and contains three conducting wires. It was wound on a large reel, which was placed in the stern of the tug *Henry N. Martin*, Captain COOK. The tug left the American side about 2½ o'clock, and *in eight minutes* the cable was successfully laid. The cable was laid under the superintendence of JAMES POSTER, Superintendent of Repairs for the Montreal Telegraph Company. The Buffalo & Lake Huron Railway Company will use one of the conducting wires in the present cable, the Montreal Telegraph Company a second, and the other is to spare. The connection with the Montreal Telegraph Company, from this side, has heretofore been effected at the Suspension Bridge. The cable connects with the American lines at the Union Telegraph Office. The shore ends of the cable are fastened to telegraph poles on either side of the river.—*Buffalo Courier, 1st.*

[Advertisement.]

THE KNOX STYLE.—The popular hatter, KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, is a gentleman of decided style—and is very stylish in his taste—as exhibited in the hats he introduces every season. This Fall he seems to have outdone all his previous efforts in this way, and has produced the *ne plus ultra* of neatness. It is an article which commands attention and excites curiosity. Drop in at the store, and examine his stock of hats and caps.

[Advertisement.]

SUDDEN CHANGES.—The sudden change of the weather will be productive of much sickness, unless BRANDRETH's Pills are used. Those who rely upon them do not rest on a broken reed. Recent coughs are at once cured by them. Principal office No. 296 Canal-street. Price 25 cents a box—the same sugar-coated.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT EXCITEMENT TO-DAY!—Everybody wants to see not only who is elected, but what those delightful entertainments are that are given this afternoon and evening at Barnum's Museum. The Bearded Baby, as well as the Ballot-Box, with great objects of public curiosity at this moment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills combine more valuable medicinal properties than any other medicines in the world. The Ointment cures gout, rheumatism and all eruptions, while the Pills never fail in liver complaints.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1.

$20,000	Tenn 6s, '90....	94½	500	Reading Railroad..	51¾
25,000	do....	94½	1000	do....	51¾
5,000	Virginia 6s....	95¾	500	do....	51¾
1,000	Missouri 6s, 6s..	89	600	do....	s10 51½
10,000	do....	b60 88½	1400	do....	52
14,000	do....	88½	1500	do....	s10 52
500	Cal. S. 7s N. B....	90¼	400	do....	s29 51¾
500	N. Y. C. R. 6s..	91	200	do....	52¼
1,000	N. Y. C. R. 7s..	105	100	Gal. & Chi. R.R....	77½
3,000	H. B. R. 3 m. int	72¾	400	do....	78
1,000	R. & P. 1st mtge. bds	76	200	do....	s30 78
1,000	LaC. & Mil. r. bds.	28	200	do....	s10 78
3,000	Chic. (St. P. & F.		100	do....	s30 78
	du Lac ld. gt. bs.	15	350	do....	s30 78¼
15,000	M. C. R. R. sec. im.		50	do....	78½
	S. F. Conv. bds..	97	200	Mich. Cen. Railroad	55¾
30	Ocean Bank.....	96½	200	do....	b60 56¼
5	Bk. of St. of N. Y..	106	50	do....	56
15	Hanover Bank....	91½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. St.	53¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.	99¼	150	do....	53¾
35	do....	98¾	350	do....	53
60	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	98	50	do....	s10 53
50	do....	b60 98	250	do....	s30 52¾
5	Pac. M. St'p Co....	106¾	100	Panama R.R....	s60 119
2,950	N. Y. Cen. R.R....	84¾	25	do....	b30 119½
1,550	do....	84¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	33
100	do....	b5 84¾	600	do....	33¼
400	do....	s10 84¾	200	do....	s10 33¼
50	do....	b10 84¾	350	do....	33¾
400	do....	s60 84	300	do....	33½
200	do....	s30 84¼	200	do....	b30 33¾
400	Erie Railroad.....	16¾	250	Chic. & R. I. R. R..	66
50	do....	s30 16¾	300	do....	66¼
250	do....	16¾	100	do....	b10 66¾
400	Hudson Riv. R....	31¾	650	do....	66¾
238	M. S. & N. Ind. R.	23¾	1150	do....	66¾
100	do....	s60 23¾	250	do....	b60 66¾
200	do....	s30 23¾	600	do....	s30 66¾
100	do....	s15 23¾	550	La Crosse & Mil. R.R.	4¾

SECOND BOARD.

$50,000	Mis. State 6s....	88¾	100	Canton Co....	s60 20¾
10,000	do....	b60 88¾	100	do....	b60 21
1,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	95	100	Erie R.R....	16¾
10,000	do....	b60 94¾	100	do....	16¾
5,000	do....	s60 94	20	Hud. Riv. R. R....	32
4,000	do....	94¾	100	Mich. Cen. R. R....	56¼
6,000	LaC. & M. l. g. bds	28	150	M. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	23¾
2,000	L. E. & W. 1st m. b.	75	50	Mich. S. & N. I. GS s10	52¾
15	R'k of the Republic	103	100	do....	s30 52¾
50	Pa. Mail S. Co. s30	105¾	150	do....	52¾
50	do....	b10 106	100	do....	53
100	do....	106	50	do....	s60 52¾
100	Pa. Coal Co....	b60 78	10	Panama Railroad..	119¼
75	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	16¾	50	do....	119
450	N. Y. Cen. R.R....	84¼	125	Ill. Cen. R.R....	85
50	do....	84½	100	Ga. & Chi. R. R..	75¾
200	do....	s3 84¾	400	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	33¼
100	do....	s15 84½	150	Chi. & R. I. R. R. s10	66¼
700	do....	b30 84¾	100	do....	66¾
200	do....	s30 84¾	50	do....	66¾
100	do....	84¾	200	do....	s15 66¾
100	do....	b60 84¾	200	La Cr. & Mill. R. R.	4¾
200	do....	s3 84¾			

TUESDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The steamer *Fulton*, from Southampton Wednesday, Oct. 20, arrived at this port early this morning. Her news is anticipated by telegraph from the Quebec steamer, same date. The mail advices report a firm market for wheat at London and Liverpool. The Cotton market weak, and trade at Manchester less firm in the price of Goods and Yarns. The English Funds steady; discounts, 2@2½ ℔ cent. ℔ annum. Further arrivals of Gold reported $800,000 from Australia, and $1,000,000 from Russia. In American Stocks the business unimportant.

The rates of Exchange for the Boston steamer sailing to-morrow closed this afternoon quite unsettled, and with a downward tendency. The terms made for merchant bills took the wide range of 109¾@108¾ ℔ cent., and bank and bankers 109¼@109¾ ℔ cent. The quotations come lower by telegraph from New Orleans, and as the export movement of Cotton for the week from all the Southern ports is equal to an exchange of $2,500,000, (and on the increase,) a further concession on bills in this market is looked for by the next packet day. In Money affairs, some of the large Banks have advanced their rates ¼@1 ℔ cent. on paper running over 90 days, and the Discount Brokers quote a like advance, though still complaining that the Fall trade has not created a sufficient amount of paper, of the right sort, for the present facilities of the market. They are taking March and April bills, first class, at 5@6 ℔ cent.; fair names at 7 ℔ cent. Prime short acceptances and demand loans to the Stock Brokers are still done at from 3 to 4 ℔ cent. The rates paid by the latter to-day are 3 ℔ cent. on State Stocks, and 4 ℔ cent. on general collateral. The Sub-Treasury has disbursed since yesterday morning $449,478 over all its receipts. The additional remittances to the South are about $700,000.

The Stock Exchange continues unsettled in tone. State Stocks have further yielded ¼@¾ ℔ cent., and the Railway bonds dealt in at the Board of Brokers, ¼@½ ℔ cent. In both departments there is a greatly reduced business, at the decline, as compared with the buoyancy and activity of last week, most of the holders being indisposed to follow down the market. The closing sales of Missouris were at at 88¾c. ℔ cent., cash, 88¾ buyer 60 days, and Illinois Central Bonds, 94½ ℔ cent. The half-yearly interest on the third mortgage of the Hudson River, was paid yesterday, and the price ex dividend is 72½ ℔ cent. firm, the security being in growing favor from the easy finances of the Road, and the fact that after 1860 the Bonds become the second mortgage. The half-yearly interest was also paid on the New-York Central 6 ℔ cents., and the Michigan Southern Sinking Fund, both of which are in request ex dividend. The 7 ℔ cent. Convertibles of the New-York Central brought as much as 105, the half-yearly interest falling due December 15. La Crosse Land Grants sold at 28 ℔ cent. They were paid out to the contractors at a rate equal, with the overdue coupon, to 33½ ℔ cent. They constitute a first lien on 103 miles of the Western section of the road, recently opened, independent of the contingencies of the Land Grant. The issue is $4,000,000. The Michigan Central 8 ℔ cents. sold at 97 ℔ cent. In other descriptions there was little or no business.

On the Share list the temper of the general dealings turned upon New-York Central, in which the ten transactions of the day reach nearly 9,000 shares, opening at 84¼ and closing with sales at 84¼ ℔ cent. The sellers for the *Bear* account, and other sellers in the forenoon, whose judgment inclined to lower prices, conceded at the start ¼ ℔ cent, from the closing sales of Monday. A single Broker sold 2,000 shares at 84¼ cash, and 84¾, seller 30 days. This cash price brought forward a large number of buyers at the early Board, and the rate strengthened a fraction before the adjournment. On the Street the sales were again at 84¼ ℔ cent. At the afternoon Board 84¼@¾@¼ ℔ cent. was paid. About 7,000 shares Reading were taken at 51½@½@52@52½@52½ ℔ cent, and 5,000 shares of Rock Island at 66@½@¼@½ ℔ cent. The other Western roads were dealt in in like proportion to yesterday's sales. Hudson River fell off to 31½, closing 32. Panama showed considerable steadiness, and Pacific Mail left off as high as 106¾ ℔ cent. Delaware and Hudson declined to 98 ℔ cent, and Pennsylvania Coal brought 78 ℔ cent., buyer 60 days. There was a fair demand for shares generally at the afternoon session, and although prices are irregular, there seems to be on the Street a disposition among the *Bull* speculators, particularly those who realized at the close of last week, to watch the market closely for what is called the "turning point."

The Stock Exchange firm of DOLE & Co. was dissolved, on 1st inst., by the retirement of the senior partner. The business is continued by Mr. S. L. HAVEN, who is a member of the Stock Exchange Board,

Mr. EDWARD WILLIS is made President of the GROCERS' Bank, in the place of Mr. CHARLES DENNISON, Senior, who resigns, and Mr. NATHANIEL HAYDEN is placed at the head of the new Direction of the Chatham Bank, in place of Mr. JOHN LEVERIDGE, who was left off the successful ticket at the annual election on Monday.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT.

	1858.	1857.	1856.	1855.
Rec. at P'ts.....	563,000	249,000	448,000	481,000
Ex. to G. B.....	101,000	87,000	50,000	162,000
Ex. to France....	56,000	19,000	41,000	33,000
Ex. to other F.P.	11,000	16,000	15,000	34,000
Total Exp't.....	168,000	122,000	106,000	229,000
Stock on hand...	388,000	169,000	303,000	289,000
Of which, during the past week, included in the above:				
Rec. at P'ts.....	115,000	38,000	92,000	81,000
Ex. to G. B.....	22,000	30,000	21,000	38,000
Ex. to France....	21,000	6,000	8,000	9,000
Ex. to other F. P.	3,000	4,000	4,000	9,000
Total Ex'pts.....	46,000	40,000	33,000	56,000

The Circular of Messrs. W. P. WRIGHT & Co., of this week, remarks:

"The weather at the South is still reported as favorable for the gathering of the crop. No frost has occurred, and the prolonged season naturally encourages increased estimates, but while admitting this, we are of opinion that much exaggeration prevails on the subject. The favorite estimate in the Gulf ports ranges from 3,300,000 to 3,350,000 bales. In the Atlantic States, where undoubtedly the largest crops in proportion will be secured, the estimate generally adopted is 3,500,000 bales. When we hear of a killing frost and know its probable effects, we may venture upon an opinion as to its probable extent with more confidence; meanwhile it is unsafe to take our present scale of receipts into the ports as a guide, the evidence being ample that more than ordinary exertions have been made this season to hurry the crop to market, and more than usual facilities have prevailed to accomplish this end.

Receipts at the Ports for the week amount to 115,000 bales. Next week they promise to be about the same. The inducement and facilities are so great that the total receipts at the ports, to the dates given in our tables, exceed those of any previous year. The comparison with last year is not a correct criterion where by to form an opinion of crop, and much caution is necessary while the present feeling exists, of measuring the one by the other."

The following is a comparative statement of the exports, (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to Foreign Ports for the week and since Jan. 1:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week..	$1,917,412	$1,864,553	$1,252,200
Previously reported.	64,750,993	59,855,220	49,066,808
Since Jan. 1.....	$66,668,405	$61,719,773	$50,319,008

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us from the rates current at the Banking-office of Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

U. S. Treasury Notes, 5 ℔ cents. ½@⅝ ℔ cent. prem.

	Per cent. discount.
U. S. Treasury Notes, 3 ℔ cents.....	½@⅝
New-York State Currency.....	30c. ℔ 100@¾
New-England and New-Jersey.....	15c. ℔ 100@¾
Philadelphia and Baltimore.....	15c. ℔ 100@¾
Interior Pennsylvania.....	⅛@⅜
Interior Maryland.....	⅛@⅜
Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri.....	⅛@¾
South Carolina and Georgia.....	⅛@¾
North Carolina.....	⅞@1
Virginia.....	¾@1
Illinois and Wisconsin.....	1¼@1½
Michigan.....	⅞@1
Tennessee.....	1 @1¼
Free Indiana.....	1¼@1½
Louisiana.....	par
Mobile.....	—@⅛
Canada.....	⅛@⅜
Assorted packages New-York State.....	¼@—
Assorted packages New-England.....	⅛@—

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
40 acre warrants per acre.....	95	105
80 acre warrants per acre.....	81	84
120 acre warrants per acre.....	71	74
160 acre warrants per acre.....	81	84

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

	Buying.
Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia.....	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Baltimore.....	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Boston.....	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati.....	⅛ dis.
Drafts and Checks on Chicago.....	1¼ dis.
Drafts and Checks on St. Louis.....	—
Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans..	par to ¼ prem.
Bank of England Notes ℔ £.....	$4 85@$4 87
Bank of France Notes ℔ Franc.....	18c.

SPECIE.

Silver.	Buying.		Buying.
Mexican Dollars..	1 05@—	Spanish Qrs. each	23@—
Spanish Dollars..	1 07@1 10	Spanish ⅛ and 1-16 per oz.....	1 22@—
Five franc pieces.	97@—	*Gold.*	
French Crowns..	1 10@—	Sovereigns.....	4 85@4 87
German Crowns..	1 08@—	Twenty Francs..	3 85@3 86
Prussian Thalers.	71@—	Ten Thaler pieces	—@7 86
Guilders.....	40@—	Ten Guilder pcs..	3 98@—
English Silver...	4 80@—	Spanish Doubl'ns	16 25@16 50
Specles.....	1 08@—	Patriot Doubl'ns	15 50@15 65
Old Am. Half Dols.	04@—	Gold, Am. Old..	6c. prem.
Old Am. Qr. Dols.	1 02½@—		

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Monday, says of the Ohio Trust affair:

"On Saturday afternoon, JAMES P. KILBREATH, Esq., called upon the Sheriff and made a demand for the surrender of the assets, by virtue of his appointment as Receiver by the United States Court. As was anticipated, Sheriff MATHERS pointed to the broad seal of the Superior Court as his authority for holding on to the funds, and declined to hand over any portion of the Trust Company property which happened to be in his possession. Mr. KILBREATH, therefore, returned without the spoils, to counsel with his friends as to the next proper step to be taken in the business. What it will be, remains to be seen; although we presume the Sheriff will be cited before the United States Court to answer for contempt. Below will be found a complete list of the assets of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, which were taken possession of by Sheriff MATHERS under authority from the Superior Court. It will be seen that the sum total amounts to $1,416,866 08, of which $14,000 is in cash:

SCHEDULE OF ASSETS OF THE TRUST COMPANY.

Individual Notes, good, doubtful and bad.....	$318,431
Total in cash.....	14,000
171 coupons, 7 ℔ cent. Cleveland & Pitts. R. R..	5,985
3 bonds Knox County, Ohio, $100 each.....	300
2 shares Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R. R.....	200
3 bonds Decatur County, Indiana.....	3,000
10 bonds Great Western R. R.....	10,000
100 bonds Nor. & Worcester R. R., $100 each....	10,000
1 bond Trevorton Coal Company.....	1,000
2 bonds Ind. & C. R. R.....	2,000
8 construction bonds, O. & M. R. R.....	8,000
12 bonds Hempfield R. R.....	6,000
10 bonds Toledo & Illinois R. R.....	5,000
8 bonds Florida Freeland R. R.....	8,000
38 bonds (3d mortgage) Cleve. & Pitts. R. R....	38,000
350 shares Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.....	17,500
13 bonds Jeffersonville, Indiana.....	13,000
15 bonds Fort Wayne & Southern R. R.....	15,000
31 bonds Tiffin & Fort Wayne R. R.....	31,000
66 income bonds, Marietta & Cincinnati R. R..	66,000
20 income bonds, Cleveland and Pitts. R. R....	20,000
20 Dividend bonds of Cleveland and Pitts. R.R.	20,000
153 bonds (3d mortgage) Marietta and Cin. R.R.	153,000
100 bonds Cin., Ham. and Dayton R. R.....	100,000
192 bonds Hillsborough and Cin. R. R.....	192,000
51 Junc. R.R bds. (with individual guarantee,)	51,000
67 Knox Co. bds., with coupons due Jan. 4, '58.	6,700
3 City of Cin. bonds, (two coupons due,).....	3,000
4 City of Covington bonds.....	4,000
9 bonds Township of Dayton.....	4,500
30 Henderson and Nashville R. R. bonds.....	30,000
1 bond of Fayette County, Ky.....	1,000
5 bonds Boyle County, Ky.....	5,000
2 bonds of Clarke County, Ohio.....	2,000
200 bonds (4th mort.) Cleve. and Pitts. R. R....	200,000
200 shares Cin., Cleve. and Delhi Pl'k Road Co..	10,000
14 shares Madison, Peru & Indianapolis R. R....	700
771 shares Mad River and Lake Erie R. R.....	38,000
60 shares Vincennes Branch State Bank of Ind..	3,000
Total assets in hands of the Sheriff.....	$1,416,866

The *Gazette* adds of the legal question;

"We understand that the Judges of the United States Court are very firm in the decision rendered last week, at the time Mr. KILBREATH was appointed Receiver. If this statement be correct, the full strength of the law will undoubtedly be put forth to compel obedience to the process of the Court. Should the proceedings finally be carried on in the United States Court, several important points will have to be decided, which will be sharply contested at every step. For instance, an effort will be made to compel the banks that may have received funds from the Trust Company since its failure, to disgorge the various amounts, to go into the general aggregate for the benefit of all. Another position will be to compel the stockholders who have received dividends *since the Company became insolvent*, to pay back the sums so paid. The third position, however, and one which will be contested with desperation, will be to *make the Trustees personally liable*, and as they are supposed to be worth in the aggregate between three and four millions of dollars, not a point in the legal contest will be yielded by either side. When, or where, it will end can only be a matter of conjecture.

PHILADELPHIA BANKS, NOV. 1.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.	Circula'n.
Philadelphia...	$3,865,000	$917,000	$1,812,000	$276,000
North America.	2,855,000	1,147,985	1,889,596	251,705
Farm. & Mech.	3,939,353	1,333,844	3,301,280	411,820
Commercial....	1,602,000	392,000	984,000	142,000
Mechanics'.....	1,803,061	576,733	1,201,629	159,309
N. Liberties....	1,320,000	543,000	1,219,000	110,000
Southwark.....	923,147	293,724	741,753	95,250
Kensington.....	669,925	241,970	567,378	109,880
P. Township...	781,719	246,392	638,995	83,925
Western.....	1,481,207	342,217	1,123,151	141,435
Man. & Mech....	1,180,545	177,939	874,640	147,045
Commerce.....	814,072	195,037	617,106	92,830
Girard.....	2,081,177	345,239	846,089	196,905
Tradesmen's....	646,840	270,489	657,154	100,110
Consolidation..	488,035	105,888	308,925	69,825
City.....	802,579	207,836	436,816	112,510
Commonwealth	375,009	142,213	279,445	106,945
Corn Exchange	114,182	101,843	95,946	34,510
Nov. 1.....	$25,463,417	$7,581,340	$17,390,903	$2,642,004
Oct. 25.....	25,225,000	7,361,906	17,241,249	2,728,580

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY'S RECEIPTS FOR OCTOBER, 1858.

Passengers.....	$84,304 98
Freight.....	12,000 00
Total.....	$96,304 98
Due other Roads.....	23,455 05
Net Receipts.....	$72,849 93
For Oct., 1857.....	$74,809 54

The Boston *Post*, of this morning, notices finance and business in Boston, during the past week, thus:

"On Saturday, the aggregate of the bank specie was nearly *nine and a quarter millions*. Money was offered on call at 4 ℔ cent. The banks are quite pleased to get a fine lot of paper at 5. Boston owes little or nothing to New-York, and, indeed, the recent course of specie has been hitherward. Under these circumstances there is no good reason why money should not be as cheap in State-street as in Wall-street, or say at 3@4 ℔ cent. to fair people on call. Business is about over for the season, although some anticipate considerable home trade through the Winter, from the fact that the interior is notoriously bare of goods, while dealers have been recently buying from hand to mouth only. Many consider, also, that the means of country consumers have increased sufficiently to allow them to purchase with more freedom than heretofore."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

No. 49 EXCHANGE-PLACE, New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.

☞ STOCK EXCHANGE NOTICE—I have this day associated with me, as partner in my business, Mr. H. A. BOSTWICK, member of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. H. TRACY ARNOLD.

The business will hereafter be conducted under the name and firm of SATTERLEE & CO.

GEORGE B. SATTERLEE.

The undersigned continue the Banking and Stock Commission Business of George B. Satterlee at No. 49 Exchange-place.

Particular attention is given to the purchase (on commission) of securities for investment, and our house will hold on sale a desirable line of such City and Railway Bonds and Bank and Insurance Stocks as are not, at all times, to be obtained in the market.

SATTERLEE & CO.

☞ WE HAVE A FEW 10 PER CENT. TEN-YEAR Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, which we will exchange, on favorable terms, for the past-due Bonds and Interest Coupons of that city, by immediate application at our office. WM. J. BELL & CO.

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO. SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....TUESDAY, NOV. 2.

By order of Court in the case of the Seaman's Bank for Savings *vs.* Ellen Stanly, (widow of the late Wm. W. Stanly, builder,) John Stanly et al., Mr. ADRIAN H. MULLER sold the new house and lot No. 9 West Thirty-eighth-street, 210 feet west of Fifth-avenue, lot full size, with a four-story brown-stone house thereon, for $19,500—WM. MACY, buyer. Also, in the suit of Bartlett Smith *vs.* Ellen Stanly (as above) and others, house and lot No. 11, same street adjoining the above, and same size, with a party wall between, for $20,800—Dr. ELEAZER PARMLY, buyer. On No. 9, one-half remains on mortgage; and on No. 11, $12,000. Balance, cash on the 15th inst.

We have so often had occasion to condemn the injustice with which foreclosure sales are conducted, that if is fair to say Messrs. GEORGE T. STRONG and GEORGE S. STITT, the Referees in the above sales, have exerted unusual diligence, not only in causing this property to be fully advertised by the public press, posters, &c., but in selecting an auctioneer known for his integrity, and who exerted himself to get the highest price for the houses. If all foreclosure sales were managed in the same way, we should have little occasion to condemn the course referees are required by law to take. As it is now the law should be amended so as to require referees to do in all cases what Messrs. STRONG & STITT have in this done by the consent of one or both of the parties in the suit. In the sale to-day there is no room for complaint that the houses did not bring their full fair value. We hope our members of the Legislature at Albany will not neglect to have this matter perfectly attended to this coming Winter.

Messrs. ADRIAN H. MULLER and JACOB BAKER have made the following office sales:

Two lots on the south side of Fifty-eighth-street, 225 feet West of 5th avenue, for $2,200 each. JOHN DUNHAM buyer, JAMES LAING seller.

Also, two houses and lots on the south side of Seventy-ninth-street, and two do. on the north side of Seventy-eighth street, in the rear of the above, 275 feet west of Fourth-avenue, for $12,500. E. GROSS, seller; WM. V. BRADY, buyer.

Also, four lots on the southwest corner of Broadway and Sixty-second-street, a little over full size on the average, for $12,500. JAMES B. LAING, seller; OLIVER H. JONES, buyer.

Also, a plot of ten lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth-street, and north side of One Hundred and Third-street, 225 feet west of Ninth-avenue, for $2,500—$250 each. ISAAC TAYLOR, seller; RALPH MARSH, buyer.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of two full lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, 500 feet west of Sixth-avenue, for $4,250 each; with a builder's loan of $2,500 on each house—J. D. PHILLIPS to Mr. HAZELTINE—who designs erecting three 16.8x 48 feet houses, three stories and basement, brown-stone fronts, thereon.

Mr. CHARLES SANDFORD, the builder, has sold 28 lots in a solid body, between One-Hundred-and-Fourteenth and One Hundred-and-Fifteenth streets, extending on each street 345 feet west of Fifth-avenue, for the sum of $14,000, or $500 per lot all round—Mr. CLARK, buyer.

Mr. SANDFORD owns, on the north side of Seventy-ninth-street, 18 lots—four on Fifth-avenue and 14 on the street adjoining; and also two lots on the north-west corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Fourth-avenue—20 in all. For these 20 lots he has been offered and has refused to take $70,000, or $3,500 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, in part for through shipment, and prices easier; sales 1,800 bbls. at $4 37½@$4 50 for good to choice superfine; $4 70@$5, for good to choice extras; $5 50 for double extras. WHEAT quiet and market firm; sales 25,000 bushels at 78c. for Chicago Spring; 92c. for Canadian Club; $1 02 for Red Ohio; $1 12½ for White Kentucky. CORN quiet, and the firmness of holders restricts business; sales 9,000 bushels, at 58½c. for No. 2 Chicago; 60c. for No. 1 do. No sales of BARLEY and RYE. OATS—Small sales, at 46c. WHISKY steady, demand good; sales 1,000 bbls., at 19¾c.@20c., mostly at the inside figures. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged.—*Receipts*—8,600 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bushels Barley. *Shipments*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 30,500 bushels Wheat, 5,500 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet; sales 10,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 10. CORN firm and in fair demand; sales 15,000 bushels at 61c. for Illinois No. 1, and 56c. for damaged ditto. OATS firm; sales 6,000 bushels Canada at 45c. BARLEY quiet. RYE steady; sales 3,200 bushels Canadian at 60c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull and unchanged. *Lake Imports*—1,100 bbls. Flour; 3,300 bushels Barley; 1,300 bushels Peas.

Canal Exports—7,000 bushels Wheat; 8,200 bushels Corn; 6,000 bushels Barley; 2,100 bushels Peas.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

FLOUR dull and without change in prices. WHEAT a trifle more active; sales 11,000 bushels at rates from $1 12@$1 20 for good to very choice white Western; $1 45 for choice white Canada. CORN—Sales 8,000 bushels at 67c.@68c. BARLEY dull and buyers holding back. Holders of ordinary four-rowed State ask 77c.@78c. Choice State and Canada are offered for 86c.@88c. without takers; sales 34,000 bush. good State at 80c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

COTTON active; sales to-day, 8,000 bales Middling, 11⅜c. Sales of three days, 20,500. Receipts the same time, 38,500. SUGAR dull, and declined ⅛c.; fair to fully fair, 5⅛c. MOLASSES, 26c. for prime. FREIGHTS—Of cotton to Liverpool, 15-32d.; ditto to Havre, 15-16d. STERLING EXCHANGE—7¾@8. EXCHANGE ON NEW-YORK—1¼; do., 60 days, 2½.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT firm at 66c. CORN active at an advance of 1c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—Flour, 800 bbls; Wheat, 15,500 bushels. *Shipments to Oswego*—Corn, 15,000 bushels. *Receipts*—2,000 bbls. Flour; 17,000 bushels Wheat; 4,500 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR dull and generally unchanged. WHISKY in large supply, and selling at 18c. Hogs firm and in good demand at 5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 2.

FLOUR quiet; no export demand. WHEAT steady; White, $1 25@$1 30; Red, $1 18@$1 20. CORN dull. WHISKY firm, at 21c.@22c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 1.

The sales of COTTON, to-day, were 7,000 bales, at unchanged prices. SUGAR has declined ¼c. MOLASSES is 3c. lower.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Tuesday—First Board.*

A MUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TODAY, Nov. 1—TO-NIGHT.
TOMORROW, Nov. 2—Second and last night of
THE GARIBALDI FIGHT
and the celebrated TYROLESE BOBSIA
in the new and favorite ITALIAN OPERA.
Every night this week.
Monday next will be the last night of the season.
Box book will be open on Wednesday next for the sale of seats for the concert of Madame LABLACHE.

BROADWAY ATHENEUM.
The public are respectfully informed that an
ONLY CONCERT
Will be given by
MISS PICCOLOMINI AND CARLOTTA GRISI,
Miss PICCOLOMINI will positively be assisted by
THE WHOLE FORCE
of the
ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
Miss JESSIE BROWN,
Miss ADELE ADDISON and
Miss ROBERTSON,
Mr. GEORGE LOVEGROVE,
Mr. ALBERT PATTERSON,
Mr. A. BATEMAN,
Mr. G. GARDINI,
Mr. SEYMOUR,
Mr. JAMES DROPENEER,
Mr. BAKER,
and

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL PLEASANT ... furnished rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife, or ... can be had with board, by calling at No. 613 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE FRE... ... be made for choice rooms in a very fine house with first-class board, by calling at No. 613 4th-st., (Albion-place,) from 2 to 3, or 7 to 8 P. M. only. Private family. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 46 East 20th-st., near Madison-square; house first-class and replete with all the modern improvements. References required.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, desiring handsome accommodations, with every comfort and convenience, will find them at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the family private, and the situation unsurpassed.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant furnished rooms, with board, on moderate terms, in a first-class boarding-house. Apply at No 141 Macdougal-st., corner of 4th, facing Washington Park.

BOARDING.—TWO NEATLY FURNISHED pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen, can be obtained, with good board, in a private family, in a delightful location, at No. 209 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, OC... a first class house, wish to let, with board, a large front or back room, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished. Dinner at 6. Apply at No. 230 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO ... gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—A PARLOR AND BEDROOM, HAND... comely furnished, on second floor, front, gas chandelier and all modern improvements; family small; no children; dinner at 5½ o'clock; references exchanged; at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette place.

BOARDING.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, occupying a fine house in a genteel neighborhood, would let a few finely-furnished rooms, with or without board. Apply at No. 11 Albion-place.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND THEIR WIVES, or single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant rooms, with board, at No. 10 Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.) References given and required.

BOARDING.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUIT OF rooms for a gentleman and wife, and one suitable for a single gentleman, can be obtained at No. 44 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 10th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD WANTED.—A SINGLE GENTLEMAN desires breakfast and tea, dinner on Sundays, with some respectable, intelligent family, either in Brooklyn or New-York, where he can enjoy cheerful and agreeable society, with something like the comforts of a home. A well-furnished room, with gas and conveniences for fire required. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address, for three days, stating price, &c., C. M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with board, may be had by applying at No. 98 Clark-st. The house is desirably situated, convenient to the Wall-st. and Fulton ferries, and near the cars. References required.

FIFTEENTH-STREET.—GENTLEMEN RE... turning to the City for the Winter can be accommodated with rooms, partial, full, or without board, on application at No. 72 East 15th-st. The house is pleasantly located near Irving-place, and within a step of the Academy of Music. Rooms unexceptionable, second story, front, or rear, as desired; also third-story rooms.

WANTED—BOARD, AND THREE FURNISHED ... rooms, for a family of four grown persons and one child. Pantries and Croton indispensable. Location may be between 10th and 30th sts., and 2d and 6th avs. Best references and terms moderate. Unexceptionable references will be required. Address, with real name, B., Box No. 3,488 Post-Office.

A LADY, TWO BLOCKS FROM BROAD... WAY, No. 3 5th-st., has the second floor to let to a few boarders. Gentlemen taken for $4 per week, fuel and gas included. One of the rooms has bedroom and parlor, a very nice room. A lady can be accommodated who will be willing to teach a little girl the piano for part pay. References given and required.

A TEACHER OF MUSIC (AN AMERICAN) wishes to find a small furnished or unfurnished room, without board, in some family in Brooklyn, where instruction in music would be an equivalent for the room. The highest references as to character and competency will be cheerfully given. Address GLUCK, Box No. 112 *Times* Office.

MURRAY HILL.—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

I HAVE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR A PARTY of gentlemen or a gentleman and wife, in a private boarding-house, where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. References exchanged. Dinner at 6. Apply No. 10 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within 4 minutes walk from Wall or Fulton Ferries.

NO. 707 BROADWAY.—BOARD.—SUITES of well furnished rooms, for families and single gentlemen, in a first-class house, are now ready for the coming season. Table d'hote at 5½ o'clock. Private table if required. References exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, on moderate terms, where they may enjoy the comforts of a home, by applying at No. 231 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms. The house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements: one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

TO LET—A SUITE OF TWO OR MORE ROOMS, IF required, on the second floor; also, two on fourth floor, with ample closet room, and every convenience for a family, or for gentlemen, at No. 52 East 16th-st. References required.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WISH BOARD from about the 1st of December, in a pious family, who reside in a desirable neighborhood. A 2d-story room with closet, gas and water, is desired. Address, stating terms and particulars, X., A. T., Box No. 107, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A NEAT, COMFORTABLE ROOM FOR the Winter, without board, by a young man of undoubted character, in a private family, for $2 per week; will pay every week in advance. Address A. R., Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM ON THE second floor to let, separately or together, with or without board, in a neatly-furnished house, having every modern convenience. Location No. 51 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, WITH board, in a desirable location, and convenient to the different stage and car lines; gas, water, baths, &c. No. 263 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

TO LET—A SUITE OF ROOMS ON SECOND floor, with board; also, two rooms on fourth floor, of No. 62 East 16th-st., near Irving-place. They have every convenience for a family or gentlemen.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD—CAN be obtained at No. 151 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av. Locality unexceptionable. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL OR partial board, at No. 863 Broadway, fourth house above Union-square, between 17th and 18th sts. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife or single gentlemen, can be obtained in a private family in West 21st-st. References required. Address Box No. 1,540, Post-Office.

MUSIC.—A LADY (A THOROUGH BERTINI) wants board in this City or Brooklyn, where she can teach the piano as compensation. Address, for two days, E. S., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY—A West Point graduate—wishes board and teaching in a respectable family. Address D. G., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

ROOMS TO LET—AT NO. 38 UNIVERSITY-place, with or without partial board.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

ESTABLISHED 1839.
GEORGE R. JACKSON & CO.,
EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS,
Nos. 199 and 201 Centre-st.,
Nos. 1, 3 and 5 Howard-st., and
Nos. 117, 119 and 121 Elm-st.,
New-York.

Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.
Bank doors, safes and window shutters.
Patent Prismatic Lights for vaults, areas, skylights, &c.
Enameled grates and fenders.
Corrugated iron roofs.
Having added a foundry to our works, we are prepared to furnish
Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.
Specimens of our work can be seen at the *Times* Building, American Exchange Bank, Wilson G. Hunt's store, Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, College-place.
United States Custom-Houses at Buffalo, Oswego, Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, Pensacola and Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable; much superior to any hand-made, and lower price. Depôt at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joints or couplings. Agents wanted. Lyon Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. 455 Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, ALL kinds for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—SOFT, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality, none better in market. Agents,
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the *Times* Building, on Park, ... Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE MANSION HOUSE IN FISH... kill village, now occupied as a Female Seminary, and formerly as a public house. The executors of the estate of the late C. C. Van Wyck, wishing to settle the same, will sell this property at a low price. It is at present occupied by the Rev. C. Ackerman with a flourishing female school, the building, situation and grounds being well calculated for that purpose; or it can be put to its original use as a public house, and during the Summer months can be filled with boarders from the City, having been so used by the present occupant during the Summer vacation of his school, and also by former occupants. Sufficient grounds will be included for a fine lawn and garden. Terms of payment easy. Reference to the office of the *Christian Intelligencer*, No. 103 Fulton-st.
JOHN C. VAN WYCK, } Executors.
CHAS. VAN WYCK, }

FARM FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFfers for sale a Farm, in the town of Varick, Seneca County, State of New-York, on the banks of the Seneca Lake, 8½ miles South from Geneva, on the Lake Railroad, and 8½ miles North from the State Agricultural-Farm and College containing 241 acres choice wheat land, 50 acres of which is wood land; has good buildings, choice fruit, well watered with never-failing springs.
The farm will be sold at a bargain. Possession given immediately. Terms of payment easy. For full particulars, inquire of JOHN FERGUSON, No. 87 Broad-st., New-York; or to the owner, HUGH CHAPMAN, Ovid, Seneca Co., N. Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET, IN SECOND-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—A first-class, brown-stone front house, 25 by 53, with bath-room and water on second floor, lot 133 feet deep, with two extra lots in the rear in grass-plats, garden, grapery, &c. The house is in good order. The neighborhood is unsurpassed for health and respectability. Can be reached from Wall-st. in 30 minutes, by three ferries. A cheerful and complete home but not an expensive one; will be sold with or without furniture, or leased to a suitable tenant on very favorable terms. If sold, three-fourths of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Possession given immediately, or in the Spring, if desired. Apply at No. 94 Second-place, Brooklyn, or to A. J. WELLS, No. 68 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF THE FARM OF THE late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 9, at 12 o'clock M., or particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO CAPITALISTS.—FOR SALE, A PLOT OF ground of about ten acres, most eligibly situated, within three miles of the Exchange, commanding a splendid view of New-York Bay, and for beauty of location, healthiness, and prospective improvement in value, not to be equalled by any similar piece of property in the neighborhood of New-York; and if laid out into lots would probably bring double the price required within twelve months. For cash this property will be parted with at a decided bargain. For particulars, apply to J. B., Box No. 1,334 Post Office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—VALUAble property in the city of Brooklyn; the lot of land with the dwelling-house thereon, on the southerly side of Warren-st., 200 feet easterly from Hoyt-st., lot 25x100 feet. Also, the lot of land and dwelling-house thereon on the northerly side of Dikeman-st., 115 feet westerly from Van Brunt-st.; size of lot 25x100 feet. Apply to ST. CLAIR SMITH, Attorney, &c., No. 85 Nassau-st., New-York.
JOHN BRODIE, } Executors.
JAMES GIBSON, }

FORECLOSURE SALE.—POSITIVE SALE AT the Getty House, on FRIDAY, Nov. 5, at noon, of the valuable country seat, containing 150 feet front by 375 in depth, with handsome dwelling-house, out buildings, &c., on the west side of the Post Road, about half a mile south of the village of Yonkers. Title perfect; 10 per cent. down, and 50 per cent. may remain on mortgage. Look at the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON.—Large two-story mansion, 54x50 feet, with all the modern improvements, baths, water closets, gas pipes, &c.; large carriage house and small barn, and about four acres of land. It is well fruited, and has a beautiful view of the Hudson, one-eighth of a mile from depôt. For sale on easy terms, by
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN HOUSES FOR SALE.—FIVE first-class frame dwellings, built in superior manner, two stories, basement, sub-cellar and finished attic, on Canton-st., between Fulton-av. and Washington Park; location unsurpassed. Apply to WILLIAM B. NICHOLS, No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York, or THOMAS W. LOWE, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A desirable property, beautifully situated in Westchester County, six miles from New-York, accessible hourly; house 40x40, two-story and basement—1½ acres—grounds beautifully embellished with fruit and shade trees. A good City or Brooklyn residence would be taken. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 9 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 5th and 8th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

THE ADVERTISER, AN EDUCATED ARCHITECT, and an experienced builder, offers his services to capitalists seeking safe investments in building. He would make all the necessary drawings, and guarantee that his construction shall not surpass his estimates. Best reference given. Address, with real name, ARCHITECT, No. 116 4th-st.

TO BRUSH DEALERS OR MAKERS.—TO rent, the well-known store, No. 337 Pearl-st. For 25 years this store has been known as a Brush Store; $20,000 to $50,000 can be sold annually; the occupant leaves the United States. Possession immediately. Inquire of STEELE & CO., No. 83 Nassau-st., or of A. H. DUNCOMB, Eastchester, Westchester County, N. Y.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR A LOCAtion 3 or 4 miles from the City, a newly-built brick cottage on over half an acre of ground, with stable, &c., pleasantly situated on the post road, in the village of Irvington, Hudson River. Address or apply to S. H. RATHBONE, M. D., No. 11 Gold-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—TO LET, An excellent three-story and basement house, No. 72 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, being a most eligible situation. The house is in thorough repair, having been occupied till last week by the owner. Apply to W. MACKEY, House Agent, No. 93 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A DELIGHTFUL LOCATION, NO. 135 EIGHTH-STREET—Continuation of Clinton-place, opposite Clinton Hall—superior suit of front rooms on second floor, handsomely furnished for gentleman and wife. Also, rooms for single gentlemen; immediate vicinity of amusements, principal hotels, &c.

NEWTOWN, L. I.—TWENTY ACRES, CHARMingly situated, in the village of Newtown, and bounded by two great thoroughfares; fine house and several out-houses; for sale on easy terms, and in quantities to suit applicants, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 30 East 36th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., finished with all the modern improvements, and one of the best sites in the City. Inquire of GEO. I. HAMILTON, No. 180 East 21st-st., or on the premises, from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—NO. 36 President-st., with gas fixtures, water closets, range, bath, &c. Cost $7,000 to build; will be sold for $3,500 cash. This is a very desirable house. Apply to WM. A. COIT, No. 15 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY—THE cottage house No. 134 Vanderbilt-av., Brooklyn, close to Myrtle-av. cars, in a pleasant neighborhood. Thirteen rooms, handsomely finished, with gas-fixtures, heater, &c. Rent moderate. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A BRICK HOUSE IN Brooklyn, two stories and a basement, with all the modern improvements. Must not be over 15 minutes' walk from South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address C. A. C., Box No. 120 *Times* Office, stating price.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE modern 3-story dwelling house, No. 75 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.; has the usual conveniences of a family residence. Inquire at HENDRICKS & BROS., No. 77 Broad-st., or No. 93 9th-st.

TO LET—THE MODERN THREE-STORY BROWN stone house No. 322 Henry-st., Brooklyn; gas, heaters and water complete, at a low rent until 1st of May. Inquire at No. 356 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, or No. 99 Bowery, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A HOUSE AND garden on Brooklyn Heights, brown-stone front, all modern improvements; a first-class residence in every respect. For card of admission and terms apply to DAVID RAIT, Jeweler, No. 405 Broadway, up stairs.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY English-basement house in 28th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3¼ miles from depôt. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE OPENING.—THE SECOND-story room in the building No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia, occupied for the last nine years by the advertisers for the silk and dry goods jobbing business, will be to rent on or about the 10th inst., or will be retained until Jan. 1. The rent is low, the location desirable, and the stand established. The room is 75 feet deep, has good light and other advantages, and altogether offers an opportunity seldom met with for a person wishing to commence a business. Address W. S. STEWART & CO., No. 208 Market-st., Philadelphia.

A GENTLEMAN IS ABOUT GOING TO CALIfornia and would like to engage with some firm as agent, or would engage with a strict religionist as overseer of business of most any kind where it would not interfere with religion or its duties. References given. Address R. R., Box No. 112, *Times* Office, for one week.

$20,000.—WANTED—A PARTNER, WITH the above amount, in a manufacturing business which will pay a large profit. One having a dry-goods connestion preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 4,613 Post-Office, New-York.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—ESTABLISHED 12 years, and in successful operation, on one of the leading avenues; the business is all done over the counter. Reason for selling, owner has other business. Apply at No. 94 Murray-st., or on the premises 226 8th-av.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer—Office No. 26 Wall-st.

TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.

PEREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN. The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 54th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, 50x30 feet, with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample staging for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE JERSEY CITY GLASS-WORKS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICODAY will sell, without reserve, on MONDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the well-known property of the Jersey City Glass-works, erected in 1826 and enlarged in 1846, comprising a two-story brick building with an addition built of stone for a mixing-room. The glass-house proper covers a surface of 14 full lots of ground, fronting 200 feet on Washington-st. and running back on Essex and Bergen sts. 175 feet each. Fifteen full lots of ground south of the Morris Canal are connected with the glass-house. The cutting-shop is of ample dimensions and is worked by a steam-engine. The store and packing-rooms are spacious and the works contain all the accommodations necessary for a glass-factory of the largest class. The premises derive their original title from the associates of the Jersey Company. The situation is convenient to the Ferry. The lots No. 56 Bergen-st. and No. 53 Essex-st. are subject to an annual ground rent of $10 on each lot. The taxes are payable previous to Dec. 20, 1858, and the amount on the whole property is about $400. The water-rent on the property is not above $125 per annum. The New-Jersey Central Railroad Company have petitioned the New-Jersey Legislature for an extension of their road to Jersey City, and it is thought that in such an event this property would be wanted for the Company's dépôt grounds. The attention of capitalists is directed to this sale, as the property is constantly increasing in value, and for investment must pay large profits. Terms liberal and title indisputable. For lithographic maps and handbills containing full information, apply at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 3d and 4th instant, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., an elegant assortment of superb fancy goods, comprising elegant marble vases and urns of classic and antique designs, superb bronze groups and statuettes of Music and Poetry, Day and Night, Tragedy and Comedy, Atella and Moreo, The Murderer and Leopard, Home and other beautiful pieces; elegant Parian groups and statuettes of Christ and His Disciples, Christ Blessing Little Children, Cupid and Psyche, Hesitation, Miranda, The Finding of Moses, Terpsichore, Resignation, Dorothea, The Seasons, Poetry and Music, and many others; superbly decorated china vases and receivers, dinner and tea sets, figures, &c.; magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, Bohemian glass-ware, magnificently cut and engraved vases, wine sets, fruit stands, decanters, card-receivers, goblets, &c.; elegant silver-plated waiters of all sizes, tea and coffee sets, casters, fruit and jelly stands, cake and card baskets, liquor frames with Bohemian glass decanters, goblets, cups, &c. Purchasers can have their goods packed at small cost.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, NOV. 3, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 85 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand Household Furniture, having been removed for convenience of sale, comprising rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel and hair-cloth, tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, velvet, tapestry, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c. Together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c. Also, one sewing machine.
At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises for shipping by an experienced person.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—WILLIAM T. BOYD will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 158 9th-av., near 21st-st., at 10½ o'clock, the furniture of a family, consisting of rosewood parlor suite, Brussels carpets, large mirrors, rosewood and French bedsteads, marble top centre and side tables, Turkish easy chairs, rosewood etagere with mirror front, mantel clock and ornaments, dress and plain bureaus, hair and spring mattresses, toilet sets, cane-seat chairs; also, a superior piano-forte, City-make; large pier and ovai-framed mirrors, French plate; landscape and fruit paintings sofa bedsteads, mahogany chairs, &c. Terms cash. Deposits required. Goods must be removed immediately after the sale, as the house has to be vacated.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY AND TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of second-hand household furniture, removed to salesroom for convenience of sale, consisting in part of velvet, Brussels and tapestry carpets; gilt frame pier-glasses, book-cases, extension dining-tables, marble-top centre-tables, damask and silk window curtains, parlor suites in brocatel and hair-cloth, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands to match, bedsteads, hair mattresses, paillasses, wardrobes, &c.; together with a large assortment of new furniture to be sold to pay advances. Dealers and housekeepers will find the above sale well worthy of attention. Goods can be boxed and shipped from the premises. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, & SON WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, CENTRAL PARK LOTS, 5th-av. and 105th-st.
One lot southeast corner of 5th-av. and 105th-st., 25x100 feet.
Three lots on 5th-av., adjoining, 25x100 feet each.
Seven lots south side of 105th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., adjoining above, 25x100 feet each. These lots are directly opposite the arboritum of the Central Park, which is to contain all the variety of American forest and ornamental trees. The most picturesque spot in the entire Central Park.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st. (in addition to the usual large assortment of hardware,) an invoice of German samples: One case German brushes, assorted; 60 dozen American shoe and scrubbing brushes, 50 gross table spoons, 29 casks wrought nails, 8 and 10; 900 cedar pails, 13 cases axe helves, an invoice of plated and Britannia ware, spoons, &c.; 2,000 rolls wall paper, 100 drinking flasks, 300 pairs carvers, &c. Damaged Goods—A large lot of damaged hardware, saved from the late fire in the Bowery.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO.—TRADE SALE-ROOMS, No. 13 Park-row—TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 3, 4 and 5, at 4 o'clock.—Curious and valuable books, forming the entire library of the late Hermann E. Ludewig, LL.D., comprising a collection of fine and choice works on Ethnology, Bibliography, American History, Biography, voyages and travels, and miscellaneous literature, embracing many very rare, curious and valuable books, difficult to be obtained. Catalogues may be obtained at the salesrooms.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 172 Clinton, between Warren and Baltic sts., South Brooklyn. Household furniture, in good order; mahogany parlor furniture, in crimson; polished oak book-case, library table, chairs, lounge, iron bedsteads, with spring mattresses, carpets and oil-cloths, Hedenburgh heater, with fixtures, China and glass-ware, with kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
ON 5TH-AV. 105TH AND 117TH STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. WILL sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
ON 5TH-AV., S. E. corner of 105th-st., 4 lots.
ON 105TH-ST. 7 lots, south side adjoining above.
ON 117TH-ST. 6 lots north side, 150 feet W. 5th-av.; also 5 gore lots adjoining, in the rear.
Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, oil-cloths, bedding, quilts, &c., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock at No. 59 Beekman-st. A large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, consisting, in part, of several velvet, tapestry and other carpets, oil-cloths, several dozen curled maple chairs, office desks, glass cases, French bedsteads, stoves, mirrors, several dozen chairs, beds, bedding, cutlery, &c. Also, many goods from Houston-st. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWENTIETH-STREET HOUSES.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange—on 20th-st.—nine three-story brown-stone front houses and lots, Nos. 198 to 212 East 20th-st., inclusive, 120 feet west 1st-av., 15 feet 3½ inches by 92 feet; houses 40 feet deep and contain gas, fixtures, Croton, baths, ranges, tubs, &c. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

9TH-AV. AND 68TH ST. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 9th-av., southeast corner of 68th-st., 4 choice lots.
On 68th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 25x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS. By RICHARDS & WHITING. On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising almost every variety of men's, boys' and youths' heavy boots; ladies lasting heel gaiters and copper-nail boots. Also, misses' and children's wear of various kinds. Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred black mare, 5 years old, 15½ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle beast. Also, a black horse, 5 years old, 16 hands high, kind and gentle in every way.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 4, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 5 Hammersley-st., assignee's sale; the stock of a piano-forte maker, consisting of iron planes, drill stocks, turning hammers, do. lathes, and sundry machines and tools, without any reserve.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 38 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT MADE-up furs, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms of HERTS & MOSS, No. 5½ Pine-st., comprising elegant mink, stone martens, real sable, coney, fitch and musk-rat capes, muffs, gloves, mufflers, sleigh and lap robes, &c., in lots to suit the trade. By order of SYLVESTER BRUSH, Assignee.

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, 4th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the seed store No. 9 John-st. Sale comprises a general assortment of choice Winter-blooming plants, viz.: Azaleas, Camellias, Ferns, Lycopodiums, Chinese Primroses, Acacias, &c., &c., from LOUIS MENAND, Florist, Albany, N. Y.

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FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
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Collect claims throughout Kentucky, Indiana, Tennessee and Arkansas, through reliable correspondents.
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Mr. Johnston will remain in New-York a month, during which time communications left with Hewitt & Co. will be promptly attended to in person.

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Office in New-York, No. 21 Warren-st.

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PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to
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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY OF NORTH AMERICA.

NUMBER SIX.

The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Friday, Aug. 6, 1858.

This is an immense department of our country of primary importance and interest. Vaguely designated as the "Stony or Rocky Mountains," occupying an inhospitable waste beyond the energies of social adventure, mankind has heretofore heard the name with indifference, and all minute details with dramatic aversion. To establish its title to estimation in the popular opinion of the world, the complete reverse of this, is my object.

Prominent in the "Mountain System of the Globe" is an immense girdle of mountains, granitic in formation, crested with snow, having volcanoes on its circuit, and auriferous throughout. This commences at Cape Horn, traverses the whole length of America to Behring's Strait, traverses Asia and Europe to the Pillars of Hercules, traverses Africa and appears in the Islands of Madagascar, Australasia and New-Zealand. If the single strait of Hercules were closed, and Suez opened, this continuous mountain crest would exactly contain all the salt and fresh waters of the Pacific Ocean in a closed circle, and divide them from those of the Atlantic.

This continuous girdle becomes, in some localities, very much increased in breadth and altitude, as at the Isthmus of Central America, and in France. Elsewhere it assumes immense expansion in area and altitude, throwing out and elevating itself into the continental plateaus, which occupies the whole of Central Asia, and the still grander "Plateau of the Table Lands" of our North America. The "mountain formation of North America" is, then, an important section of this immense girdle, which bisects all the continents. It has an area, a massiveness and altitude, a position and climate, a fertility, a variety which blends all the peculiarities of all other sections, a complicity of configuration, and a sublimity of scale which transcends all the rest. Thus, in the "Cordillera Nevada de los Andes" is found the full equivalent of the South American mountains, volcanoes, active and extinct, crowned with glaciers and of immense altitude, battlements of columnar basalt, pedestals of lava, subterranean and thermal streams. The plateau and its primary chains outrival in area and interest those of South America and Asia combined. Finally, the stern and stupendous masses of the Himalaya find themselves surpassed by the primeval bulk, the prodigious length and breadth, the immense areas, the romantic parks, the far protruding plateaus, and the cloud-compelling icy peaks of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre.

"The chain of the Mother Mountain" is the generic name which piety awards to this continuous crest, down whose flanks descend all the feeders of the oceans. Let me name them: the Athabasca, the Saskatchewan, the supreme Mississippi, the Texan rivers and the Rio Grande del Norte, the Fraser, the Colombia and the Colorado, in the northern continent. In the southern, the Magdalena, the Oronoco, the Amazon, the La Plata, the Patagonia rivers and those of the Pacific slope! Is not this Cordillera then rightly called the mother of rivers?

The fresh waters of the earth come from the clouds; the clouds come by evaporation from the expanses of the oceans. We shall know that the Sierra Madre divides and rules the invisible fluids of the atmosphere, equally as the waters which we see descending down the flanks.

But let me at present restrict myself to the Cordillera, as it runs athwart our own domestic country, and define its varied features as they display themselves to my eye, looking out as I now am, hence westward to the Pacific.

It is where the mountain mass debouches north from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, that it bifurcates into the two primary Cordilleras, which continue to expand from one another. The mother mountain, on the east, gives its form to the Gulf of Mexico, whose shore it follows nearly to the Arctic Sea the crest preserves a very regular line to the north-northwest. At the point of engrafture into our present territory, it is gorged by the cañon of the Rio Grande del Norte. This cañon is a gorge cut obliquely through and through the bowels of the Cordilleras, where the river, burrowing a chasm 125 miles in length, accomplishes at once its exit into the mid-plane region and its descent from the "Plateau of the Table Lands." This impracticable gorge is the only water current by which the Sierra Madre is perforated anywhere between the extremities of the continent. I have elsewhere spoken of this cañon, together with that of the Colorado and that of the Columbia, as the three remarkable water gaps whereby the Plateau discharges its surplus waters to the seas.

The Cordillera of the Sierra Madre enters our Territory in latitude 29°, longitude 103°, and passes beyond the 49th° in longitude 114°. Its length then, within these limits, exceeds 1,600 miles. It maintains an average distance from the Mississippi River exceeding 1,000 miles, and has the same distance from the beach of the Pacific Ocean; it forms, therefore, a continuous summit crest parallel to and midway between them. All the varieties of formation which distinguish the mountain chains of the continents here follow one another, or are blended in groups, and exist on a Titanic scale of magnitude. Mesas exist, being mountains of immense base, and perpendicular walls, whose summits have the level surface and smoothness of a table; Buttes, which are conical peaks wrought into perfect symmetry of contour by the corroding power of the atmosphere; Sianos, being mesas of inferior elevation prolonged outward as promontories protruding from the mountain flanks, and separating from one another the descending rivers; Cañons, chasms walled in on either side with mural precipices of mountain altitude; Bayou, or parks, formed out of the main dorsal mass of the Cordillera, within which they are encased, each as an amphitheatre. This mountain crest, exhibiting all these varieties of profile, has, when seen against the horizon, the resemblance of a saw or cock's-comb, whence the resubriquet Sierra; the continuous chain on which they rest resembles a chain of links, or cord with knots, whence the name Cordillera. Thus is seen the expressive definition wherein the first Europeans, the Spaniards, our predecessors, have comprehended this supreme mountain feature of our continent, Cordillera de la Sierra Madre!

To bring the mind to an easy and familiar understanding of this subject, embracing so many details, it is necessary to ascend on to the summit crest at the 49th°, to follow its sinuous edge to the South, to skim from point to point of the serrated profile, and, from this elevation, to extend the vision outward on either flank to where it subsides into the general foundation of the Continent. From such a position the eye continually overlooks the "Plateau of the Table Lands" on the West, the "Basin of the Mississippi" on the East. The average elevation of the crest is 12,000 feet above the sea, that of the broad sediment, from whose longitudinal axis it rises, 6,000 feet; the breadth across is 300 miles; its dimensions in area, bulk and solidity, is the mass of the Sierra Madre! Every one has built card houses in childhood, having a second story over the centre; such a structure illustrates a cross section of the Sierra Madre in its primeval form. This regularity of form has disappeared under the corroding influences of the atmosphere, operating during countless ages, and the abrading powers of a thousand rivers, carrying down their attritions to the sea; what is left presents an immense labyrinth of mountain summits, undermined and channeled to a profound depth by the running gorges of the streams.

Advancing then along the mother crest in the direction indicated, the whole eastern flank to the 43d° of latitude, and 108th° of longitude, (the South Pass,) is striped with the rivers which converge to form the Missouri proper and the Yellow-stone. These are the Platte River, the Missouri, the Wisdom, Jefferson, Madison and Gallatin forks all converging into the Missouri; the Yellow-stone proper, the Wind, Pokegate and Bighorn Rivers all converging into the Yellow-stone. These rivers, each having its complement of affluents, are all of great length and pour down an immense volume of waters. A very small portion reaches the sea, for where they debouch from the mountains at the lowest altitude, these waters are consumed by evaporation, rising to quench the thirst of the arid atmosphere and surface of the great prairie ocean. But down the western flank, within the same limits, descend rivers of equal number and magnitude, going to traverse the elevated "Basin of the Columbia;" these are the Colombia proper, the Cottenais, the Flathow, Pend-orellies, Spokane, Salmon and Snake Rivers. These rivers have a more immediate descent to the sea than those upon the east; the mountain spurs between them are therefore more numerous, abrupt and of greater altitude. It is easily discernible that over this serrated crest, whence so many rivers radiate as from a single knife edge, there are many depressions or passes having every variety of altitude and accessibility. The gorges which lead outward from these passes all eventually converge to the Missouri and to the Columbia.

The more southern portion of this mountain crest, where it divides the waters of the Yellowstone and Snake Rivers, and is seen from the great road of the South Pass traveled by our people, has the local name of "Wind River Mountain." The mountain crest, curving to the east, and describing a semi-circle, encloses, and subsiding gradually, in altitude, disappears upon the bank of the Missouri. It is by this peculiar configuration that the mountain crest here practically disappears, and leaves the open depression of the South Pass, into which we gain access by the Sweetwater on the east, and by Snake River on the west, passing, by this means, completely around the arc described by the Wind River Mountain crest.

A similar configuration to this exists, on a small scale, in the Alps dividing France from Italy, which may be mentioned here on account of the aptness of the illustration and the familiarity with which history has for twenty centuries invested it. It is where the Alpine crest, under the successive names of Savoy Alps, Mount St. Denis and Maratime Alps, sweeps around in a regular arc from Geneva to Genoa, and thence subsiding into the Appenines, bisects Italy lengthwise to the sea. Within this arc is embraced the basin of the Po, called once Liguria, but now Piedmont. Around this arc marched the armies of BRENNUS and HANNIBAL, those of the Romans passing into Gaul by the plain of the Rhone; and here also still pass the armies and people of France and the modern Europeans.

Upon Snake River is developed the most northern of the Parks. As the river descends from the Sierra Madre, it debouches into and bisects an immense plain of the most novel and remarkable features. This is the Lava Plain. It is an elliptical bowel embraced between the Salmon River and Snake River Mountains, 75 miles in length and 95 in breadth. It is a uniform, pedrigal or flat surface of vitrified basalt, melted by volcanic fires and congealed as into a lake of cast iron. Along its longitudinal axis stands isolated peculiar, known as the "Three Buttes," which erect themselves to the snow line, like volcanic cones protruding above the sea. Cracks of profound depth traverse this plain, whose blasted surface is without vegetation or water. It is traversed beneath by subterranean streams, which issue from natural tunnels in the wall of Snake River, plunging into its bed by magnificent cascades. Bald nakedness, rather than sterility, is the extreme characteristic of this wonderful plain which has around its rim a fringe of little "vases" upon the streams bubbling from the mountain base, of exquisite fertility and of the most perfect romantic beauty. When we call to memory the interest attracted in every age to the diminutive formations of crystalline basalt upon the north of Ireland, near the City of Mexico, and in Southern Italy, we are struck with awe at the repetition here of these same phenomena, on a scale of stupendous grandeur.

Upon the alternate flank of the Sierra Madre, the bowl of the Yellowstone properly classifies itself as the second in order of the parks, having its oval form streaked longitudinally with many parallel and narrow mountain ridges gorged by parallel rivers. This park is very fertile, of the grandest scenery and a delightful climate.

Such is a partial sketch of the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre, from the 49° to the 43° of latitude. A few dominating features only are pointed out; the serrated crests, alternately rising into peaks and mesas above the snows, and depressed by passes; the flanks gorged by descending rivers or branching out into mountain spurs between them—the parks; the general direction is south-southeast. I omit to speak of the regions around the higher sources of the Missouri and Columbia, and still onward to the North, not because they are less interesting and attractive, but because I have not myself seen them, and because they are of identical features, and are as yet remote from the column of progressing empire.

The third Park is the plain of the South Pass. Although adjacent to the other two, it is in perfect contrast to them in all its characteristic features. Its surface of clay has the perfect smoothness of a water plain, over which the eye ranges without interruption. Rain is rare, and the vegetation of grass and astemisia scanty and uniform. Upon its south front rises again the Cordillera, under the local name of Table Mountain. This forms an immense arc, similar to the Wind River Mountain, but in the opposite direction, for, turning to the southwest, it subsides to the Rio Verdi, which is the great Colorado. These two arcs approach one another within thirty miles, forming a double corner over the gorge through which the Sweetwater escapes. To mark the continuity of the mother crest, a gentle crown traverses the plain from one mountain corner to the other, only traceable by the perfect division which it makes between the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

In the Table Mountain the Cordillera rises again. It resumes its direction, configuration and altitude, which it preserves with uninterrupted uniformity clear through the continent to Tehuantepec. As far as the 38° of latitude it sheds the waters of the great Colorado from its western flank; those of the Plattes and Arkansas rivers from its eastern flank.

I am admonished here to pause and fix attention on the number, grandeur and variety of the physical elements combined around this culminating point of the mountains and the rivers of our continent. Nature here, more perfectly than at any other point upon the globe, unites into one grand *coup d'œil* all her grandest features, which, harmoniously grouped, present to the mind a combination of superlative sublimity. These contrasted parks, so different, yet so close together! the intense massiveness of the Cordillera! the number and proximity of great rivers! the brilliancy and serenity of the atmosphere in which they shine! the awful storms which at long intervals brew among and shatter the iced mountain tops! the graphic conviction ever present to the mind of the immediate presence and presiding omnipotence of the Creator! The impression left with me, and made by the peculiar grit and appearance of the soil which overlays the plain of the South Pass, is of a "placer of kasline," resembling the biscuit from which porcelain is burned. This is disintegrated, and washed down from the bald mountain flanks of porphyritic granite. Whether there may be also here concealed immense placers of gold and precious stones, coming from the same source, is not yet tested; but such ought to be the fact, from the pure auriferous material of the mountains.

To resume again the pursuit of the mountain crest. This continues to recover its altitude. Soon upon the eastern flank the Northern Park, or Bull-pen, reveals itself; along whose centre meanders the great Platte River, here running to the north in a direction contrary to the mountain crest. This is the fourth in number of the parks, but has been the first and best known in popular reputation. Being very large, very central, and easily accessible to us going out from the lower Missouri, it became the first favorite Winter home of the early trappers and explorers. It is an amphitheatre of large area, whose mountain sides, covered with soil, vegetation, and scattered forests of evergreens, slope gradually up on every side. Its level plain is laced with streams and checkered with meadows, sparkling with flowers, and romantic groves, in perfectly graceful alternations; its atmosphere is genial and exhilarating, and the temperature mild through the year.

Immediately beyond the highest extremity of the fourth, but upon the west or alternate flank of the mountain crest, the eye drops into the bowl of the fifth or Middle Park, expanding to contain the confluent streams which form the grand river of the Colorado. This park is larger in area than the fourth, but is vexed with far-protruding mountain spurs, narrow streams rattling over rocky beds, and a cloudy atmosphere, made fitful by the altitude and close proximity of snow-clad mountain backs. This park has its mouth towards the Pacific. Towering up from the mountain crest, where it divides these two parks, rises the snowy head of Long's Peak, whose eastern front beetles over the Great Plains, from which it is seen for fifty leagues by those who travel up the Basin of the Kansas.

Still, immediately follows on the eastern flanks the Bayou Salado, or Southern Park, which is the sixth. This is the mountain's bowl, scooped out for itself by the Southern Platte, as it descends from the snowy cap of Pike's Peak. This park has the same general characteristics as the fourth, but is greatly inferior to it in size, fertility and climate, being closely hedged in by great mountains, from whose snows descend incessant storms, and a febrile dampness infesting the atmosphere. From the same glacier which surmounts Pike's Peak descends the Arkansas River upon the reverse slope. The river has no park; it defiles into the plains through a cañon.

Here is discernible in the mountain crest the same curvilinear sweep as in the Wind River mass. Here occurs a similar concentric knot of mountain crests, rivers and parks. But here the mountain crests, having curved outward to accomplish the separation of the Platte and Arkansas, condenses into the snowy promontory of Pike's Peak, and terminates in an abrupt precipice to the Great Plains.

At both of these remarkable focal points, nature seems to have instituted a primeval conflict between the abrading power of the rivers and the stubborn resistance of the porphyritic durability of the mountain barrier. At the northern focus, the triumph of the rivers presents a complete harmony of the passes, which enter at all points upon the plain of the South Pass, and connect across it. At the southern focus, the unscathed impenetrability of the mountain porphyry presents on every front its mural precipice of undiminished altitude; here, then, the austere rigidity of the mountain mass triumphs and admits no transit through.

To complete the perfect counterpart resemblance between these foci, opens from the western flank of the mother crest, the Bayou St. Louis, which is the Seventh Park. This is, in physical formation and in every detail, the exact twin-counterpart of the park of the "Plain of the South Pass." The Sierra Mimbres bounds its western edge, along whose base flows the Rio Bravo del Norte. Triangular in shape, level as the sea, equal to the third park in area, encompassed by the sublimest scenery, abundantly irrigated by streams, 6,500 feet in altitude, it has an alluvial soil of luxuriant fertility, and seasons eminently propitious to agriculture. It is in this delicious "Bay of the Sierras" that the current flow of time will find renewed, identified and developed, all the charms with which Oriental narrative and song have invested the lovely Valley of Kashmere!

The Spanish Peaks surmount the mountain crest under the 26th° of latitude. From hence to the 29th° it sheds the waters of the Rio Bravo del Norte from its western flank; from the eastern flank descend the Arkansas and the Red River, flowing to the Mississippi, and the rivers of Texas, flowing directly to the Gulf. The whole front is masked towards the east with a screen of secondary *mesas* (tables) termed distinctively, *sianos*. These are immense triangular terraces, of half the altitude of the Sierra, resting against its flank, protruding outward many hundred miles, gradually dwarfing in breadth until they terminate in an acute angle. They have an uninterrupted level surface of calcareous soil, a scanty herbage and rainless atmosphere, an imperceptible dip towards their terminations, where they present an abrupt wall of many thousand feet in altitude, suspended above the Great Plains. All along these mural flanks come out innumerable streams, which go to form the Arkansas, the Red River, and all the rivers which traverse Texas. Thus is explained the confusion which perplexes the public mind, struggling to arrange the physical configuration of this immense region, as yet only partially explored. To the Mexican people who inhabit the higher mountain region, this is known as the lower plain; by the people of the maritime region, who see from below its ragged front, it is designated as the Guadalupe Mountains, and by other names.

But this system of sianos, seen most distinctly in Texas as the Siano Estacado and the Siano of the Balsifeta, has an extent and magnitude on a scale commensurate with all the other distinctive formations. It is the continuous screen or Piedmont which graduates the immense declination in altitude, from the summit crest of the Cordillera to the smooth expanse of the Great Plains, appearing from above as a depressed mesa; from below as a series of ragged mountain chains. Geologically it is, as it were, a continental terrace or steppe, or bench of the sulphate of lime, (plaster of Paris,) elevated above the Great Plains, which are carbonate of lime: depressed below the Cordillera, which is porpheritic of granite.

I may, with propriety, pause here to speak of the Basin of the Kansas, both on account of the fitness of the opportunity, and because this delicious country, surrounding the very *navel* of our continent, and embracing its geographical centre, has from that fact a perpetual and paramount interest. The Kansas River has its extreme sources beneath the roots of Pike's Peak, where they have *ceased* to interrupt the Plains. The Platte and Arkansas envelop it and form a line of drainage between it and the Cordilleras. But in front of the Kansas Basin, the screen of the Piedmont is interrupted and disappears, so that the Great Plains stretch up to the base of the naked Cordillera, which reveals at one sight the towering masses of Pike's and Long's Peaks, and the curtain of snowy mountains which connects them. A similar coup d'œil is seen, as presents itself to an Italian standing upon the Po above Milan, whose eye sweeps the Plain of Lombardy and ascends to the snowy summits of the highest Alps, without any intervening objects to interrupt the vision. A similar resemblance to the Alpine formation which characterizes the partially explored masses immediately to the West, has acquired for them the local name of "Helvetian Mountains." From these two peaks—Long's Peak to the north, and Pike's Peak to the South—as from twin radiating points, the Piedmont expands from the eastern flank of the Cordillera, like a half-open fan. Towards the north is the Medicin-Bow Mountain and the Laramie Plain; towards the south, the Ratone Mountain, the Siano Balsifeta and the Siano Estacado.

Such is an effort to delineate and classify the prominent physical features of the mother Cordillera of our country; the seriated axis which forms its core; the system of parks; the system of rivers and mountain spurs; the peaks and mesas; the system of sianos. Its material mass is primeval granite. Volcanoes, active or extinct, craters and their igneous discharges are not found. (These exist upon the plateau and in the Andes beyond.) This Cordillera is auriferous throughout. It contains all forms of minerals, metals, stones, salts and earths; in short, every useful shape in which matter is elsewhere found to arrange itself, and in all the geological gradations.

The prominent agricultural feature of the Cordillera is fertility—pastoral fertility. Stupendous peaks and battlements exist, extreme in bald and sterile nakedness; plains there are blasted with perpetual aridity and congealed by perpetual frosts. The space thus occupied is small; indigenous grasses, fruits and vegetables abound; it swarms with animal life and aboriginal cattle; food of grazing and carnivorous animals, fowls and fish, is everywhere found; the forests and flora are superlative; the immense dimensions of nature render accessibility universal. An atmosphere of intense brilliancy and tonic tone overflows and embalms all nature; health and longevity are the lot of man.

It is necessary to be condensed and brief. A million of interesting facts are left unmentioned. Then the Cordillera of the Sierra Madre is but a third part in area of our "mountain formation." If the inquiring spirit and patriarchal fire of JEFFERSON and of ASTOR still burns in the popular heart, the continental mission of 1776 will revive and reanimate our generation. Counterfeit geography, promulgated with official dogmatism, will cease to be fashionable, or to defeat the divine instinct of the people. Patriotism, pioneered by truth and genuine science, will reveal and comprehend our continental geography as *it is*, huge in dimensions, sublime in order and symmetry, a unity in plan. Our political and social empire, expanded to the same dimensions, harmonized to the same chequered variety, will assume a similar order, a like symmetry, and crown hope with a similar solid and enduring perpetuity.

Respectfully, W. GILPIN.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Fulton, from Havre—Mrs. Lohmann Mrs. C. Marlette, Miss Eliza Michot, Miss Vinard, Mrs. Vinard, Miss Rollin, Fanny Bahnheim, Mrs. Mersler and daughter, Mrs. F. Merwin, G. Duconomin, J. Kahn, Mr. Jalabot, Mr. Burger, Mr. Fritelliere, Mrs. B. de la Farriere and daughter, Miss A. C. Cyrmann, Miss Schiel, Miss C. Pelckart, Miss Roenen, Miss Bergen, Mr. Garabalde and boy, Jean Papi, A. Rosse, Jean Jung, Jean Guth, Louis Weye, Jose Kalun, F. Strelieg, Aug. Buckhardt, A. Hirn, Jacob Striker, Max Hirn, Carl Hirn, P. H. Heinrich, Miss R. Meyer, Miss L. Graf, Miss V. Sterleig, Miss R. Wolf, Miss C. Newmann, Miss E. Curlin, Mrs. Garabaldi, Mrs. Notter and child, Miss J. Lang, Miss B. Lang, Miss Rothfelder, Miss A. Heine, Mrs. Rocco and daughter, Mr. G. Mare, Mr. Lang, Dr. Bruner, Chas. Caillier, Geo. Winkler, Mr. Legras, Mr. Rothfelder, Mr. Bohl, Mr. Mahers and servant, Mrs. Ghor, H. Paulin, J. M. Bauer, F. Desheler, G. Row, Mr. Gallo, Mr. Vattnone, Mr. Vascio, Mr. Stagnare, Mr. Bushnor, Mr. Lasano, Mr. Cartery, Mr. Ferrant, J. P. Ferrant, B. Papi, Mr. Peyretlie, Messrs. Pafont, Faivre, Barnngaden, Hochsetter, Hirsch, A. L. de Laforest and lady, 3 children and governess, S. Breton, Mr. Cresti, Mr. and Mrs. Morse, daughter and child, Mr. and Mrs. Stryker, J. S. M. McCall, J. F. Clay, Mr. Uzereau, Misses A. and P. Poiney, Mr. Monod, J. C. Bates, A. C. Porter and lady, Hoffman, Mr. Colville, Ed. Mayer and family, 5 servants, Mrs. Stuart, Miss Rose Kennedy, Col. Hamilton, Mr. Potter, Mrs. J. Sheldon, Miss McCall, G. R. Coster, Mr. Putnam and lady, son, daughter and servant, Miss Alaimo, Miss Parlamagne, Mrs. Gardner, daughter, child and servant, Charles Pepper and son, Mrs. Dufilho and servant, L. Jeanet, Pargond, Miss Forbes, Mrs. Boudoin, Santos, Castar, Ourtier, J. Biddle, Mrs. Laborde and daughter, Miss Paincott and companion, Messrs. Goodwin, Gardiner, Turner, Dr. Simpson, Miss Patterson, daughter and servant; Mr. Gerad, E. Commerlong, Capt. Smith, Capt. Wilcox, Misses Lee (two.) Mrs. Lord, T. Lacroix, J. Hopkins, Rev. Pelamanurques, Rev. Laurent, Chas. A. Baell, E. R. Robinson, Lavator, Gilpi, Raonlyx, Rev. P. Smeely, Mr. Cozzens, Litori, Mrs. Porter, infant, servant; Mrs. Marshall, Miss Dusenberry, Mrs. Louise Abel and child, Miss Docre, Miss C. C. Pinckney, W. W. Parker, lady and servant; Mr. Brahney, Mr. Sallg, Miss Buchner, Miss Emelie, Mrs. de Angelie, W. Marshall, 2 children and servant; Mr. Garcia, A. P. Francia, Mrs. Phelps and daughter, Ede Escariaza, wife and 2 children, G. W. Forbes W. J. Forbes, Mr. Desporter and lady, Mr. Haseltine, A. Vincent, Mr. De La Tala, Jas. Lallande, Mr. Tree and daughter, Mrs. Terry, Mrs. Marsillan, P. Donelli and lady, Mrs. Pairer, A. Hubemont and family, W. M. Parker and lady, Major Biddle, Mrs. Biddle, Col. Porter and servant, Mrs. A. L. Aignoux, Miss Lilliman, Miss C. D. Forbes, Miss A. L. Forbes, Miss Hunt, Mr. Schull and lad 5. Total, 291.

In bark Amanda, from Havana—Mr. Roman Castro.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 31 | Sun sets.... 4 57 | Moon rises.... 4 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 5 52 | Gov. Island. 6 41 | Hell Gate.... 8 02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 2.

Cleared.

Steamers Ironsides, Vandeveer, Philadelphia; Elizabeth, McLaughlin, Baltimore; Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Isaac Wright, Marshall, Liverpool, C. H. Marshall & Co.; Red Riding Hood, (Br.,) Rossiter, London, Collins & Marsh.

Barks R. Mills, Norris, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Hyperion, Ward, Antigua, T. T. Dwight; Houqua, Cartwright, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Laura, Wright, Havana, I. B. Gager.

Brigs A. Laurie, McGregor, Glasgow, McCall & Frith; Franconia, Upton, Trinidad, Thompson & Hunter; Amonoosuck, Clark, St. Mary's, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners L. D. Wentworth, Ryder, Bangor, T. H. Sandford; A. Taylor, Wells, Newport, J. B. Edwards; Isaac Toucey, Gould, Jacmel, E. Beck; S. Mills, Rowley, Apalachicola, Eagle & Hazard; Esquimaux, (Br.,) Rude, Halifax, H. G. Donovan; J. T. Day, Sparrow, Lavacca, T. B. Chase; Walter Lemuel, Sovy, Berwick City, C. H. Pierson.

Sloop Tantivy, Chapman, New-Haven, J. B. Edwards.

Arrived.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, via Cowes Oct. 20, at 8 P. M., with mdse. and 300 passengers to W. S. Drayton. Arrived off the Battery at 6:30 A. M. Oct. 26, lat. 53 32, lon. 37 56, exchanged colors with a Cunard steamer bd. E. 29th, lat. 45 20, lon. 54 20, exchanged signals with a large screw steamer, bd. E. 30th, lat. 44, lon. 59, saw a steamer bd. E.

Steamer Quinnebang, Holmes, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. to E, Martin.

Steamer Petrel, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Chas. Osgood. Smith, Norwich and New-London, with mdse. and passengers to E. H. Rockwell.

Ship Fairfield, Hathaway, Rotterdam Sept. 24, with mdse. and 14 passengers to Geo. Bulkley. Oct. 25, off Sable Island, experienced a gale from E. to E. N. E., during which stove bulwarks, deck house, split sails, &c.

Ship Meta, (Brem.,) Jaburg, Bremen Sept. 20, with mdse. and 252 passengers to Stanton & Ruger. Had heavy weather. 28th inst., lat. 42, lon. 60, experienced a heavy gale from E. N. E., and sustained some trifling damage.

Ship Java, Daggett, Glasgow, with mdse. and 2 passengers to Dunham & Dimon. Has experienced heavy weather; heavy N. W. gales east of the Banks—since then, heavy gales from N. and E. Oct. 26, while scudding before a tremendous gale from E. N. E., split close-reefed fore and main topsails, stove bulwarks, &c.; 28th, still blowing heavy from same quarter, passed a large ship, painted black, with loss of mainyard, George's Shoal bearing N. 75 miles.

Bark Texan Star, (new, of Boston,) Howe, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to master. (Arr. 31st.)

Bark Mentor, (Swed.,) Anderson, Trieste Aug. 12, passed Gibraltar Sept. 16, with mdse. to Dutilh & Co. Oct. 7, lat. 28 41, lon. 33 52, passed Brazilian brig Marina, bd. N.

Bark Amanda, Bemis, Havana, with mdse. to Moses Taylor & Co. Sld. in co. with bark Ottawa, for N. York.

Bark Galloma, Brown, Galveston Sept. 24, with cotton, &c., to Wakeman, Dimon & Co. Had light airs and calms most of the passage; on the 25th experienced a heavy gale from N. E.

Brig Melvin, (of Boston,) Sutton, Key West Oct. 11, with cotton to R. L. Maitland & Co. Oct. 24, lat. 32 45, lon. 76 31, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., during which lost part of deck-load. 31st, during a dense fog, off Cape Henry, saw steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah, running at the rate of about 14 knots per hour, and passing within about 2 feet of the Melvin's bow.

Brig Laura P. Snow, (of Orrington,) Smith, Belize, Hond., Sept. 26, with mahogany, &c., to master. Has experienced heavy weather from N. E.

Brig Lauretta, (of Freeport,) Smith, Gibara Oct. 10, with molasses to I. B. Gager. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather.

Brig Ocean Spray, (of Hampden,) Townsley, Havana Oct. 13, with sugar to Wylie Bros. Sld. in co. with bark Salem, of and for Boston, and saw her again, Oct. 28, off Cape Hatteras. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather—lost head, &c.

Brig G. T. Ward. (of Mystic,) Briggs, St. Mark's 12 ds., with cotton, &c., to Brodie & Pettes.

Brig Tornado, (of Westport,) McCarty, St. John's, P. R., Oct. 10, with sugar to master. Has experienced heavy weather on the passage.

Brig Mary Cobb, Montgomery, Washington, D. C., and 3 ds. from the Capes, with coal, bound to Boston. Put into this port for a harbor; is at anchor at Quarantine.

Schr. Julia Smith. Crowell, Fredericksburg 10 ds., with flour to M. H. Newman. Has experienced heavy weather. On the 31st, Absecom bearing W. 8 miles, saw the topmasts of a sunken schooner, mastheads painted white.

Schr. Napoleon, (3 masts, of Newbern, N. C.,) Simond, Turk's Island Oct. 10, and 4 ds. from Beaufort, N. C., (where she put in for a harbor,) with salt to Davis & Holmes. Left at Beaufort, schr. W. A. Ellis, Nichols, from Wilmington, for New-York; schr. Claremone, Johnson, do. do.—both for a harbor.

Schr. Mobile. Howes, Charleston Oct. 22, with cotton to Dollner, Potter & Co. Oct. 23, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., with tremendous sea; shipped a sea which carried away jib-boom, sails and rigging attached, foretopmast and stern boat, parted wheel rope and broke one rudder-brace; also lost part of deck-load. Has had continued easterly winds since leaving Charleston.

Schr. Sampede, (of Mystic River,) Brand, Lavacca 24 ds., with cotton and hides to J. H. Brower & Co. Has experienced very heavy N. E. gales the whole passage.

Schr. Col. Satterly, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 16 ds., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co. Has experienced very heavy gales on the passage.

Schr. J. W. Miner. Berry, Matanzas Oct. 13, in ballast to Holmes Tupper. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather—carried away foregaft, &c.

WIND—During the day, from N. E., and fresh.

Spoken, &c.

Iris—brig, of Bristol, R. I., from Cutea for Bristol, 1st inst., Highlands bearing N. N. W. 30 miles.—(By pilot-boat Jane.)

Louisa Bliss—bark, from Norfolk for Matanzas, Oct. 29, 45 miles N. of Hatteras.

Pacific—ship, from New-Orleans for Boston, Oct. 25, lat. 27 50, lon. 79 56.

Salem—bark, from Havana for Boston, 15 ds. out, Oct. 28, lat. 33 31, lon. 76 25.

Wellington—ship, from New-Orleans for Antwerp, Oct. 23, lat. 24 55, lon. 79 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Hond., Sept. 28, bark Eudora, for New-York in 20 ds.

"DO YOU THINK HE IS MARRIED?"

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

Madam!—you are very pressing,
And I can't decline the task,
With the slightest gift of guessing,
You would hardly need to ask!

Don't you see a hint of marriage
In his sober-sided face?
In his rather-stooping carriage
And extremely rapid pace?

If he's not committed treason,
Or some wicked action done,
Can you see the faintest reason
Why a bachelor should run?

Why should *he* be in a flurry?
But a loving wife to greet,
Is a circumstance to hurry
The most dignified of feet!

When afar the man has spied her,
If the grateful, happy elf
Does not haste to be beside her,
He must be beside himself!

It is but a trifle, may be—
But observe his practiced tone,
When he calms your stormy baby,
Just as if it were his own!

Do you think a certain meekness
You have mentioned in his looks,
Is a chronic optic weakness
That has come of reading books?

Did you ever see his vision
Peering underneath a hood,
Save enough for recognition,
As a civil person should!

Could a Capuchin be colder
When he glances, as he must,
At a finely-rounded shoulder,
Or a proudly-swelling bust?

Madam!—think of every feature,
Then deny it, if you can—
He's a fond, connubial creature,
And a *very* married man!

HYMN.

BY ALICE CARY.

Away with all life's memories,
Away with hopes, away!
Lord, take me up into thy love,
And keep me there to-day.

I cannot trust to mortal eyes,
My weakness and my sin—
Temptations He alone can judge,
Who knows what they have been.

And I can trust Him who provides
The thirsty ground with dew,
And round the wounded beetle builds
His grassy house anew.

For the same hand that smites with pain,
And sends the wintry snows,
Doth mold the frozen clod again
Into the Summer rose.

My soul is melted by that love,
So tender and so true,
I can but cry, my Lord and God,
What wilt Thou have me do?

My blessings all come back to me,
And round about me stand;
Help me to climb their dizzy stairs
Until I touch Thy hand.

BROOKLET OF OUR JOYS.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

"The brook of the willows."—ISAIAH xv., vii.

With a pleasant, murmuring noise,
Glides the brooklet of our joys,
Sparkling in the sunlight sheen,
Fring'd with flowers and fleck'd with green;
Yet its beauteous banks along,
Here and there, with fibres strong,
Still the tree of weeping droopeth,
And to kiss its forehead stoopeth.

Early Spring the current swells,
Brimming o'er in crystal wells;
Sultry Summer checks its flow,
Brooks decrease—but willows grow.

HARTFORD, Sept. 10, 1858.

ALARIC;

OR,

THE TYRANT'S VAULT.

A SICILIAN STORY OF EARLY TIMES.

CHAPTER I.

ALARIC.

Not far from the city of Syracuse, when it was the metropolis of all Sicily, an object of longing to ambitious conquerers, and one of the finest cities in the world; not far from this place, upon the shore of the sea, stood a man who had just landed from a vessel that was now sailing away towards the North. He was quite young—not over five-and-twenty—tall and well-proportioned, with a muscular system finely developed, and possessing a face not only striking in its manly beauty, but remarkable, in one so young, for its stern, resolute and self-reliant expression. His dress was light and simple, and evidently of Greek manufacture, the lower limbs being clothed in close-fitting goat-skin, above which he wore a shirt of white linen, confined at the waist by a belt of fine mail. Upon his head was a cap of woven stuff, the top drooping over the right ear, and his feet were shielded by a pair of sandals. His only weapon was a short, heavy sword, which hung, in a leathern scabbard, from his belt of mail. He stood for a while, gazing about, as though undecided what course he should pursue; but finally he espied an old fisherman, not far off, who had just come down upon the beach, and towards him he made his way.

"A bright, pleasant morning, good Sir," said the youth.

The old man cast his net from his shoulders and gazed up. He carefully scanned the features before him, and then replied:

"Aye, fair Sir, it is a pleasant morning. We have many such on this coast."

"And yet it storms sometimes, I suppose," suggested the first speaker.

"He is a wise man who little heeds the storms he cannot quell," said the fisherman, with a nod of the head, which seemed to give his words more meaning than the circumstances under which they were spoken would imply.

"You are right there," responded the other. "But tell me—where can I find Artabanus, the hermit?"

The fisherman took another careful look into his interlocutor's face, and then answered:

"He lives upon yonder mountain, which is called Catalano. Do you wish to see him."

"Yes."

"Then follow the path that leads to yonder spot, until it brings you to a small stream. Cross that, and then upon your right hand you will see a beaten track. He lives in a cave near the top of the mountain, and this track will lead you directly thither."

The young man thanked his informant, and was upon the point of turning away, when the latter resumed:

"I mean no offence. Your face looks familiar. It has the cast of a countenance I fancied I had seen before."

"You'll at least remember of having seen such an one on this morning," said the young man; and as he thus spoke he turned away.

"Aye," muttered the old Sicilian, half to himself, but yet loud enough to reach other ears; "and I call on Neptune to witness that I have seen it before. Such faces are not multiplied—they are not plenty in Syracuse these times. Alas! more's the pity."

The youth hesitated for a moment, as though he would turn back, but he overcame the disposition